The WEEKLY Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $1.50.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1879.

In Clubs of Five or Over $1.25

THE LADY'S YES.

"Yes," I answer'd you last night;
"No," this morning, sir, I say:
Colors seen by candle-light
Will not look the same by day.

When the viols play'd their best,
Lamps above and laughs below,
Love me sounded like a jest,
Fit for yes or fit for no.

Call me false or call me free,
Vow, whatever light may shine,—
No man on your face shall see
Any grief for change on mine.

Yet the sin is on us both;
Time to dance is not to woo;
Wooing light makes fickle truth,
Scorn of me recoils on you.

Learn to win a lady's faith,
Nobly, as the thing is high,
Bravely, as for life and death,
With a loyal gravity.

Lead her from the festive boards,
Point her to the starry skies;
Guard her, by your truthful words
Pure from courtship's flatteries.

By your truth she shall be true,
Ever true, as wives of yore;
And her yes, once said to you,
Shall be Yes for evermore.

—*Elizabeth Barrett Browning.*

THE GREAT PLAGUE OF 1878.

Recollections of this and Preceding Epidemics.

The Terrors of the Pestilence and Some of its Grim Humors.

[N. Y. Sun.]

Of the numerous epidemics that have prevailed in New Orleans, that of last summer presented the most marked peculiarities. Heretofore it's fruit has appeared near the river where the fish and oyster craft are moored, or on and about the narrow streets between old Levee and Tchopitoulas, near the shipping and upper cotton presses. The central and cleaner quarters of this city were the last that it approached, and they enjoyed a comparative exemption. Last year it first attacked the heart of the city—the best paved, best drained, best built, and best ventilated quarter—and then it spread over what is known as the Garden district, a well drained and beautiful section, chiefly occupied by wealthy families. The damp, dirty, badly built and closely packed tenements, occupied by laboring people; the crowded houses in the narrow streets around the French market, and the badly drained, unpaved and filthy streets of the Third District, even those portions bordering on the swamp, where malarious fevers prevail from July to October, were not assailed until six weeks after the highest and cleanest portions of the city had been ravaged. In the Third District, the poorest and the dirtiest in the city, the epidemic was by no means so general and so malignant.

There are other localities that exhibited the same feature.

In all previous epidemics, as a general rule, natives of New Orleans, persons who had had the fever, and children, have been exempt. Last year the rule failed. The mortality among children in New Orleans, and wherever the epidemic appeared, was frightful. Very many creoles and natives died; many had the fever for the second or third time, and people of mixed blood and of pure African descent, who heretofore had been almost exempt, suffered severely. These are radical changes, fully established, and would seem to indicate either that this was not the vomito or pure yellow fever so called, or that some material modification of the type had occurred.

How shall we account for the fact that two-thirds of the persons attacked were attacked in the night? And for the further fact that the more violent the onslaught the more apt the patient was to recover? The mild attacks, as they were called, usually were the most fatal.

The recent fever was, it cannot be doubted, contagious. It was communicated by contact with persons, with clothing and merchandise from infected localities. Herefofore I have been a non-contagionist, but in this respect the late prevailing fever has been phenomenal. Pure yellow fever, as we have heretofore known it, was not contagious. I have seen epidemic yellow fever in Natchez, in Washington, six miles from the river, in Opelousas, at Bay St Louis, and three times in New Orleans; have sat on the bed and nursed my companions in all stages of the disease, and never contracted it. City people in former epidemics sought refuge in the country, and were received by every family without apprehension. No one scrupled to enter a sick raom and nurse the sick. In the late epidemic there was unusual dread of contagion; there were abundant facts in every town invaded by it to authorize this dread; yet, with antique heroism and a sublime faith, our people of both sexes stood by the sick and dying, and many of them shared the same fate.

The deduction I wish to enforce is that the yellow fever, as it has been formerely known in the South, and the recent epidemic, are not identical; that they are either distinct fevers, or so modified as to present very different types; that in the present form natives, and persons who have had yellow fever, are not exempt, though not as liable, and that it is more or less contagious.

ASPECT OF THE CITY.

To one familiar with New Orleans, and especially what is called the French quarter of the city, between Canal and Elysian Field streets, the contrast between the last and former epidemics was very striking. Formerly our creole population claimed entire exemption, and the prevalence of fever neither disturbed their business nor their gayety. Picnic parties at the lake, and soirees in the evening were common. Last year a somber pall hung over the whole city. Dwellings were abandoned or tenanted only by the sick. The solitary and shaded lamp, the subdued voice and muffled tread of deathbed attendants, the hurried step of the physician summoned in haste, and the groans of the dying—these are awful contrasts to revelry and mirth! The thoroughfares were deserted, and the only cortege one saw was the funeral train. You drove down the shell road to breathe the fresh air from the lake—a beautiful drive usually crowded with equipages—and you met only hearses and dead carts.

DEATH-BED SCENES.

In former epidemics I was much with the sick and dying. I had often meditated on death, and thought it would be my choice to perish in a distant land, where there would be no association of childhood, no recollections of early joys, no tender hands, no weeping eyes, to unman the soul. It was my lot to see two very dear friends die, companions in my boyhood, I had known them in Virginia, in the sunny circle of home and kindred, and now, as I watched the fatal march of the Destroyer, it was agonizing to hear them in their delirium murmur "mother," and vainly call their home friends. They were restless and almost constantly in tears, and it was only at the last moment that they became calm. "Hold me, dear mother," as the last terrible spasm passed over him. "Sister, don't leave me," said the other as he died.

One of these young men about 4 p. m., when we had abandoned all hope, observed that he would die at three o'clock the following morning; that he was born at that hour, and that in his family for generations there had been a singular coincidence between the birth and the departure of the spirit. It happened so in this case. I closed his eyes as the clock struck three. I believe this often occurs. Did it ever strike you that the majority of your friends die in the night? Think over your lost and you will be struck with the fact. It is certain that most of those whom I have been with in yellow fever are attacked at night and die at night.

There is one thing very remarkable in the fatal yellow fever cases that I have seen in New Orleans and elsewhere—the fear of death seems never felt. Those terrible phantoms, those heart-rending exclamations, so common on death-beds, are rarely witnessed in this disease. This first came particularly under my observation a number of years ago in Opelousas, where the yellow fever broke out suddenly, and with appaling severity. I was there with a friend on important business with the Land Office, and he was among the first that were attacked. In a few days over 200 were struck down. The mortality was appalling. I saw many die, and the physicians, if any of them are now living, will bear me out in the assertion that, without exception, the patients seemed to welcome death. Even the constitutionally timid viewed its approaches with composure. Husbands and wives, who had many ties to bind them to life, were not known to express regret or reluctance, and in not a single instance by either man or woman, was there any indication of terror or apprehension. Whether calm and rational or frantic and delirious, they usually died like stoics, without a tear. I have seen so much of the same thing in New Orleans, in people of different temperaments and of every opposite habits and creeds, that I class indifference to death as one of the characteristics of genuine yellow fever.

The most singular manifestation of the fever that I have seen is the class or denomination known as "walking cases." They uniformly have a fatal termination. Let me describe one:

My friend R. had been ill for three days. At 12 a. m., though he was very ill, I was obliged to leave him for a few hours. At 5 p. m., on my return, his attendant met me at the door, with a smile, and said he was almost well, was up, and had ordered a steak and a bottle of champagne. When I entered, there stood B., partially dressed, making his toilet. He said he was quite well—would be in his office in two days. When he turned round his haggard face and maniac eye startled me. I could not prevail on him to return to bed, or even to lie down on the sofa. He paced the room, declared he never felt better, and was talking away in high spirits, when he suddenly reeled and fell. I ran across to the doctor and stated the case. His answer was, "The champagne won't hurt him now; he is dying. Walking cases never recover." He was dead in fifteen minutes.

NEW ORLEANS AS A PLACE TO DIE IN.

The expense of dying here is no inconsiderable item. My attention was drawn to this matter by a singular case. Some years ago I was sent for by an old college friend. He had arrived in New Orleans *en route* for Cuba, but was too far gone, and laid himself down to die. He was a generous and gifted fellow, a spendthrift, like many of his race, but with a heart prodigal of noble qualities.

I found him a shadow. His large black eyes burned with supernatural luster, and the deceitful hectic glowed upon his cheek. I felt at once that I was in the atmosphere of death. He placed my finger upon his pulse, and whispered that he would be dead in a few hours. I felt that it was no time for flattery, and was silent, though I could not have spoken if I would.

"My friend," said he, "you know my story. I have squandered my large fortune. Here in this letter of credit, $1,500, is all that remains. I have no brother or sister, and I wish this to go to the girl I loved and should have married. For her sake I must be a miser on my death-bed Do not bury me here; it costs too much. I have a sister buried in Louisville; send me there." He feebly pointed to a packet of papers, closed his eyes, shuddered slightly, and was soon dead.

Consulting the packet, I found that, during his illness, he had been calculating the cost of a funeral, and how much might be saved by sending his remains to Louisville. How strong and how devoted must have been that early love which conld prompt one so reckless and prodigal of money to cast up such figures on his death-bed!

Here is the paper sent him by some undertaker:

Mahogany coffin, lined with muslin, including shroud and hearse	$75
Mahogany coffin, lined with lead, shroud and hearse	80
Winding sheet, shrouding, &c	10
Vault in Protestant grave-yard	55
Vault in Catholic grave-yard	100
Use of the vault six months	25
Grave in Lafayette Cemetery	20
Grave in Potter's Field	5
Certificate of burial	2
Each carriage, with toll	4

These expenses are much increased, of course, by using satin linings, coffin plates, mourning scarfs, rosettes and gloves, double teams and extra plumes on hearse.

The most expensive funerals in New Orleans are among the Creoles.

THE MAJOR'S STORY.

During one of the epidemics I made the acquaintance of a veteran officer of the British army, who had served many years in the East and West Indies, and had visited New Orleans at different intervals to look after and dispose of a considerable estate he had inherited from a relative. He had many of the noble qualities of the high-bred Englishman, and some of his peculiarities, as you will probably infer from the following narrative:

"A number of years ago I was at the chief hotel in this city, then known as Bealle's. It was in September, and the yellow fever was prevailing, but as I had long served in the tropics, I felt no apprehension. My *vis a vis* at dinner was Mr. Cameron, a young Scotchman, commercial agent of a Glasgow house. For three days we dined, drove out and spent our evenings over some whisky of his own importation. On the fourth day at dinner he was not present. While sipping my sherry the landlord passed, and I inquired for Mr. Cameron.

"'Major,' said he, 'your friend cannot dine with you to-day, but, if you please, I will conduct you to him.'

"Struck with his manner and with these words, which, though uttered with nonchalance, had something ominous about them, I rose from the table, and in silence followed Mr. Bealle. He threw open a small parlor, and there lay, stark and stiff, the gay young man with whom I had parted the previous day. He had been seized immediately after leaving my room, and died with the vomito about ten in the morning! And so little impression had it made, so much was such a death within the every day line of incidents, it had not disturbed the business of the house; nor had the landlord or the waiter considered it of sufficient importance to mention it to me.

"In those days, in New Orleans, resident gentlemen never appeared in the hotel at breakfast; but if they were absent at dinner you might apply for letters of administration on their estates. Either a duel or the vomito had carried them off.

"My poor friend was already in his coffin, and even in my grief could not help observing its elaborate finish—solid mahogany, trimmed with satin and velvet, and his name and escutcheon beautifully emblazoned.

"I expressed my surprise that all this could be done, when the subject had only been dead a few hours.

"'Major,' said he, with a smile, 'that is easily explained. We have an undertaker attached to this house. Mr. Cameron's coffin has been on hand for twelve months.'

"'What, sir, had he a presentment of death?'

"'No, Major, not at all. But in this city the march of disease is rapid; our fevers kill sometimes in a few hours; decomposition immediately ensues. It is the rule of my house, from July to October, to measure every boarder for his coffin while he is registering his name! The chances are seven to ten he will want it in a fortnight!'

"As I looked incredulous at this statement, Mr. Bealle continued: 'If you will do me the honor to follow me, you shall see for yourself.'

"He led the way to the attic, and there ranged around in grim array, stood fifteen or twenty coffins, of different finish, labeled with the names of his boarders, with my own conspicuous among them, with my name, rank and arms glittering on the plate!

"I was dumb with surprise and rage, and if I had had a rapier would have run him through without uttering a word.

"'Major,' said he blandly, and with the air of a man who felt that he had rendered me a favor, 'your measure was taken the moment of your arrival. You announced your intention to stay several months, and while registering your name any undertaker, who watches the arrivals, and is very expert, applied his tape-line. I hope, sir, you are pleased. The heraldry is all right. We always consult the British Peerage and the Annual Army List.'

"I was too much shocked to reply, but immediately retreated to my room, packed my baggage; and rang for my bill, determined not to sleep another night in a hotel where coffins were made and probably graves dug beforehand. 'Here is my bill,' continued the Major, opening a pocket-book and handing me a piece of time-worn paper:

MAJOR H——T, B. A.,

To Bealle's Hotel,	Dr.
Ten days board and lodging at $4	$ 40 00
Ten lights	2 50
Cigars	5 00
Wine	25 00
Cocktails, brandy and water, punches	15 00
Coffin	100 00
Total	$187 00

E. E.

"I repaired to the office in no amiable mood, threw down $87 50, but refused to pay for the coffin. I had never ordered such a thing; never wanted it. On the contrary, it was a liberty taken with me that I could not excuse.

"'Very well, Major,' said Mr. Bealle with a low bow and one of his blandest smiles, 'just as you please. The coffin was made in pursuance of a sanitary rule of my house. Had you remained a fortnight you would most probably have needed it, and as we bury folks immediately after they are dead, had not this coffin been ready, your aristocratic body would have been sent to the trench in a pine box. Never mind paying, Major. It is quite immaterial. Do just as you please. But the scutcheon of the baronial house of H——t is in that coffin, and the first pauper who dies shall go in it to Potter's Field!

"This was too much for my ancestral pride. I threw down the sovereigns, made a bonfire of the d—d coffin, and left the house in a rage. I should have pulled the nose of the scamp, but he had been a Captain of riflemen in the affair below here on the 8th of January, 1815, and is the man who shot our gallant Major Rennie when he leaped on the breastworks and cheered on his grenadiers. I did not want a duel or a row on my hands.

"Imperative business," continued the Major, "brought me to New Orleans ten days ago. And by a singular coincidence I leave this afternoon and have the same bill to pay."

"How, sir," said I, "have you been provided with another coffin?"

"No, not exactly that—it occurred in this way. While registering my name I felt some one touch me on the shoulder, as I had felt it on my first visit. Indignant that the same trick should be played on me a second time, I knocked the man down and placed my foot upon his breast. The mistake was promptly explained. It was an office waiter in the act of dusting my coat. I felt chagrined, and the least I could do was to ask the poor fellow's pardon, and tender him the same amount I had paid for my coffin on a former occasion."

A NARROW ESCAPE.

In one of our epidemics a young man from Massachusetts, in business in New Orleans, was seized with the fever, and in three days was dead, or supposed to be dead. His body was placed in the coffin, and the military company to which he belonged was drawn up at the door to escort his remains to the tomb. But just as they lifted the lid of the coffin to screw it down faint signs of life were discovered by a surgeon who chanced to be present, and he was revived. The military fired a *feu de joie*, and marched off to the tune of Yankee Doodle.

I can not close this sketch without a reference to the noble charities and generous sympathies of the North and West. We surrendered our broken swords and shivered lances to you fourteen years ago this month. But last year we surrendered our hearts.

J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

NATCHEZ, MISS., April 18th.

M'KINSTRY'S GREAT ORCHARD.

Thirty Thousand Fruit Trees, 1,500 Vines, and 6,000 Currants.

(From the Rural Home.)

The largest orchard in the world is doubtless that owned and worked very successfully by Mr. Robert McKinstry of Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. The orchard is situated on the east bank of the Hudson river, on high rolling table-land, and contains more than 24,000 apple trees, 1,700 pears, 4,000 cherries, 500 peaches, 200 plums, 200 crabs, 1,500 vines, 6,000 currants, and 200 chestnuts. The varieties are: Rhode Island greening 7,000; Baldwins, 6,000; King of Tompkins county, 4,000; Astrachans, 800; Northern Spy, 500; Wagener, 500; Gravenstem, 400; Cranberry Pippins, 200; Ben Davis, 200; Duchess of Oldenburgh, 200; with Jonathans, Hubbardstons, Cayugas, Vandervees, Pearmains, Peck's Pleasants, 20 ounce Pippins, Russets, and others in less number.

The pears are Bartlett, B d'Anjou, Sheldon, Seckel, and Lawrence chiefly. Of cherries there are twenty-eight varieties. The orchards are remarkably thrifty, and the oldest trees are about twenty years old. The soil is dry, rolling gravel, with some limestone; the trees are planted twenty feet apart and do not by any means seem to be crowded. The ground is ploughed several times in the year and kept fallow; except when thought advisable it is seeded to clover. The orchard is intersected by roads over six miles in length for the passage of wagons, and is bounded by a continuous row of apple trees, set ten feet apart for four miles and a half. The apple crop of last year is 30,000 barrels. Twenty-four men and fourteen horses are employed hauling out the crop or in ploughing.

The success of this orchard has not been achieved, nor is it maintained, without the closest supervision and most industrious work. Suckers and sprouts are removed as soon as seen; the borers are watched and followed with vigor. Wires are used to reach them in their burrows, and the damaged bark is removed with chisels. As trees fall, others are planted in their places.

As the market for good fruit is extending every year, and foreign customers are seeking supplies, the business of growing fruit cannot fail to be profitable and permanent. No other business pays better than this for the most skilful attention and management; indeed, without these, it is vain to expect a crop that will sell in the market for remunerative prices. Good fruit sells itself, and the grower is soon sought for by the purchasers. Those who desire to take a lesson in things appertaining to the business, and to prove the truth of these facts, may well study the ways and methods of Mr. McKinstry and his orchard.

Accomplishments of Western Mules

(Virginia City Chronicle.)

Two miners were seated on a bowlder alongside the road to Sutro, discussing the kicking powers of the mules. One had just returned from Sutro and the other was on the way there, and having met near the rock they sat down for a talk.

"Have you quit over there?" said the one who was eastward bound.

"Yes."

"Why?"

"Mules."

"'Fraid of 'em."

"You bet. I saw one yesterday alongside an old boiler kickin' off the rivet heads one by one. Never missed one. I was just going on shift, and when I saw the mule and heard there was more of 'em inside, I threw up my job. I've got a wife and three children depending on me, and I don't take no chances."

"The worst mule I ever saw," said the other, "was in Pioche some years ago. It was one I owned. One day it rubbed against some nails sticking out of a post, and it turned round and drove those nails one by one, using a single blow of the hoof, with the iron shoe on, for each nail. It never missed its kick, and always drove 'em just in to the head. Then it saw a few tacks on the post a little lower down, which were only half driven in, too, with light taps of the hoof, just as gentle and easy as could be. One day a man came along and set out a can of nitro-glycerine and giant powder. He wanted to get the mule to kick it and get killed. I saw him about the corral with the can, and knew what was up. At first I was going to stop him, but, then I thought if my mule was any kind of a mule at all he could take care of himself. So I just watched. Well, the mule saw the can and, walking up, smelt of it, and then squared himself for the kick. The man was sneaking off, and just as the mule was going to kick the can, he caught sight of the fellow and changed his position so that his tail was toward the man. He let fly his right hoof. The can went flying through the air and hit the man square between the shoulders just as he was gettin' over a fence about a hundred feet away. The thing exploded, and I never saw the man again. But next morning Pat Holland came out in the *Record* and said that the town had been visited by a shower of blood."

THE BLUE-BIRD.

Thou blue-winged bird of spring,
Whose blithe, glad notes are heard at early morn,
To me thy warbling
Is sweeter far than later robin's song.

Or linnet's lay, or notes
Of summer song birds, poured a gushing tide
From little swelling throats,
Filling with music all the country side.

Thou waitest not, sweet bird,
Till leaves burst forth and flowers are clustering fair;
Thy welcome song is heard
While all the fields are brown, and chill the air.

Thou 'mindest me of one,
The first to hear thee in those springs gone by;
He greeted thy return,
Pleased as a child that warm, bright days were nigh.

Oh! stretch of meadow green,
And steep hillside, and drooping willow trees,
And narrow, gurgling stream,
And elm boughs swaying in the morning breeze—

Scenes once so dear to me!
So, bird of birds, whene'er I list thy lays,
Softly o'er memory's sea
Come drifting back those early vanished days;

While at the open sash
I linger till thy strains have mounted highest,
Then wait to catch the flash
Of blue wings, sunshine-lighted as thou fliest.

—*Boston Transcript.*

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

QUEEN VICTORIA returned from her Italian trip in vigorous health.

SENATOR PENDLETON, unlike his colleague, Senator Thurman, calls upon Mr. Hayes at the White House.

DAN. RICE is lying dangerously ill at San Antonio, Texas, and it will be many days before he is well enough to be out and be shot.

SENATOR CHANDLER was not inebriated when he made his strange sort of speech on Friday; he was only mad because the Confederate brigadiers sat in their seats and laughed at him.

SPEAKER RANDALL'S wife and daughter still keep up the custom of being informally at home to visitors on Wednesday evenings, and whenever the Speaker is at leisure he receives with them.

THE London *Queen* says that the fundamental principle of good art in dinner-giving is never to attempt to do more in this sort of festivity than can be met by a gentle expansion of our daily resources of kitchen and service.

MR. EINTICH REIN, formerly a resident of Providence, has found acceptance for two pictures in the Paris Salon, from which favored collection seven thousand have been turned away. For three successive years Mr. Rein has received similar honors.

ARISTARCHI BEY gave a dinner in Washington the other day, and when his chief guest, Mme. Bakhmeteff, approached, he met her at the door, Muscovite fashion, with a plate containing real bread and salt. Mme. Bakhmeteff tasted of the offering and entered.

THE portraits of the American Presidents, painted by Mr. Healy—many of them by order of Louis Phillipe—have been purchased by the Corcoran Art Gallery. All our rulers from Washington to Lincoln are represented, except Harrison. His portrait and those of the later Presidents will be added hereafter.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S wife and their adopted daughter will spend the summer at Neufchatel, in the mountains just on the border between France and Switzerland. They will return in November. Mrs. Sherman's object in going to Europe was to have her daughter thoroughly instructed in French.

THE "Okolona idiot" read the poem before the annual meeting of the Mississippi Press Association, in June of last year, and he has reprinted it now as a sort of vindication of his popularity in the South. It is called *Southland*, and is full of red-hot devotion to "our cause all grand and glorious, cause that yet will be victorious."

GARDNER W. SISSON, a Providence shoemaker, sought to take advantage of the craze about walking against time to exhibit himself as working against time. He began work on rubber boots last Tuesday and hammered away under public inspection, for one hundred hours, turning out just one hundred pairs; but the crowds didn't flock, though a few dimes were taken in as gate money.

COMMENTING on an announcement that five wealthy laymen are about to give the Rochester Theological Seminary $142,000, the Rochester *Express* says the names of these generous men are J. B. Hoyt, J. B. Trevor, Charles Pratt and the brothers Rockafeller. The gifts of the last two are for a library and a library building, while that of the first is to endow a chair of Hebrew language and literature.

PERMISSION to erect a statute of Lord Byron in St. James street has been refused by the vestry of St. George's, Hanover Square, London, the ground of refusal being that Lord Byron wrote immoral verses. The *Examiner* thinks that "had Lord Byron been the dullest peer that ever enunciated verbose diatribes in the House of Lords instead of being only one of the greatest poets of any age, he would have been considered worthy of a statue."

MR. WINANS, the American millionaire, is building in the Clyde a monster cigar ship at a cost of close on £200,000. She is to be of 4,000 or 5,000 tons burden, and it is believed by her owner that she will be able to cross the Atlantic in five days. This will be the third vessel of the same type that Mr. Winans has built at a cost of over £400,000. Under these circumstances it is fortunate for Mr. Winans that he is a millionaire.

DEAN STANLEY is keeping up his American connection in a most loyal and cordial manner. On the 28th of April, in company with several friends, he paid a visit to the tomb of Captain John Smith, the founder of Virginia, in St. Sepulchre's Church. Now that the Dean has found Captain Smith we do wish he would look up the poor Princess Pochontas. Her tomb has been sought for in vain at Deptford, at Gravesend and in all sorts of places but without success.

WASHINGTON.

Fraudulent Hayes' Second Veto of the Army Bill,

And Its Reception in the House Yesterday.

A Vote to Be Taken on the Vetoed Bill To-Day.

Attempt to Pass Army Appropriation Bill Defeated.

Speculation as to Probable Action on Bills and Adjournment.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

Veto Number Two.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The conviction that Mr. Hayes would veto the bill to prevent the interference of troops with elections ripened into a certainty this morning, and there was an eager crowd at the capitol to hear the message read. When the bill was first introduced Hayes expressed himself satisfied with it, and stated to several persons he would approve it. The Stalwarts finding this out, set on foot the same systematic plan of bull-dozing by delegations, letters and telegrams, that proved effective when the army appropriation bill was before him. Hayes weakened, and Edmunds' speech in the Senate on Friday was played as a last card, to furnish his Fraudulency with the necessary legal quibbles to cover his humiliating surrender. The message was put in type this morning at the treasury department and printed copies furnished the press simultaneously with its delivery to the House at two o'clock this afternoon.

Reception by the House.

The House was working under the order permitting the passage of bills by suspension of the rules when the message was handed in by the Private Secretary. Dibrell of Tennessee, had moved to pass a bill imposing a tax on all incomes over $2,000 per annum, but it was rejected, although it had a majority—the vote standing 104 to 94—and as soon as this was determined the Speaker laid the message before the House. Both parties applauded or jeered particular points in the message, the sentence in which Hayes expressed a wish to act in harmony with Congress arousing a great deal of Democratic ridicule. The Republicans applauded all parts of the message in which the "strong government" idea was hinted at or the use of troops defended. As soon as the reading was completed Knott of Kentucky, moved the veto be considered to-morrow at noon, which was agreed to. Fernando Wood followed this by a resolusion for the adjournment of Congress on a blank day of May, which was referred to his committee.

Army Appropriation Bill.

As soon as he could get the floor after the reading of the veto message, Deering of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules and pass the army appropriation bill, previously introduced by General Young of Ohio, without the sixth and ninth sections, relating to troops at the polls. Knott immediately moved the House adjourn, which was defeated by seventeen majority, a number of Democrats and Greenbackers voting with the Republicans against adjournment. The excitement at this time was at an intense pitch. The next vote was on suspending the rules and passing the bill, requiring two-thirds, and the motion was rejected by 101 ayes to 109 nays. It was a strict party vote as between Democrats and Republicans, the former voting no and the latter aye. Eight of the Greenbackers voted to pass the bill and one against. The Democrats cheered lustily at the announcement of the vote.

The Next Move.

The House to-morrow will vote on the vetoed bill, and of course it will fail to pass. Speculation is rife as to what the Democrats will do, but the impression is general they will pass the Appropriation bills, certainly the Legislative and Judicial one, although it is possible the Army bill will go over. A good number of Democrats favor this plan. Detach political legislation from the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill and send it to Hayes as a separate measure, which he will veto. Then pass this Appropriation bill pure and simple, which of course he will sign, then adjourn and go home, leaving the Army Appropriation bill where Hayes has put it. These Democrats argue it will not do to withhold support from the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government, but they are willing to make the issue on the army, and they believe the people will sustain them in insisting as a condition of supplies that it shall not be used to control elections. Whatever is done will be done speedily as the members are anxious to get away from Washington, owing to the hot weather which has set in.

ARGUS.

HIS CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

The Virginia Negro who Had a Remarkable Dream—Its Result.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., May 12.—A colored inmate of the county poorhouse, about twenty-one years of age, has betrayed symptoms of hydrophobia for several years. At the age of nine years, he was bitten in the hand by a dog, which was afterward killed on suspicion that it was mad. In the course of time the colored man, who is also a cripple in both legs, became an inmate of the poorhouse. At times he seemed to be in sound health and with unimpaired mental faculties, perhaps for several days. Then suddenly he would feel an itching sensation in the palm of the right hand, which would rapidly ascend the right arm, affecting the mesial and cutaneous nerves, until the whole of the right side would be effected. Usually he would inform his keepers, who would confine him in his cell, a strong room from which it was impossible for him to escape. He would soon begin to froth at the mouth, growl, whine, bark and snap at anything within his reach, occasionally tearing his own flesh with his teeth and nails. During these rabid spells his eyes would turn in his head; he would display the ferocity of a wild beast upon the approach of any one, and would become frantic at the sight of water.

There strange actions had been of regular occurence until one morning, a short time ago, awakening from a deep sleep of physical exhaustion, the unfortunate man called Mr. Joseph Cook, the Superintendent, to his cell, and told him that he had seen a man in a dream, who informed him that if he would gather a certain weed which grew on a certain part of the farm (describing a spot where he said he had never been, and even the identical spot in which the weed grew), he would recover entirely from his disease. Mr. Cook ridiculed the idea as the emanation of a diseased mind, caused by an affection of the nervous system; but the colored man strenuously adhered to the belief that it would cure him. At length, to get rid of his importunities, he was taken in a wagon to a point near the spot indicated and lifted out. He crawled directly to the place, which was exactly as he described it. There he found a small clump of weeds, which he declared to be the weed which he saw in his dream. He pulled it up and masticated leaves and stalks as he was taken to his room in the poorhouse. Some eight or ten days have elapsed, and the spasms and rabid fits, which had been of almost daily occurrences, have altogether ceased, and he declares himself entirely recovered.

His physicians say there is no doubt that he was afflicted with hydrophobia, and that his cure is apparently genuine. They have tried in vain to ascertain the name of the weed, but as there was only a solitary clump of it, and the negro ate the whole of that, the chances are that this cure for hydrophobia will still remain a mystery in materia medica. Still these medical gentlemen have one basis of hope in the fact that a minute fragment of chick weed (*Genera Stillaria*) was found in the wagon just after the negro was lifted out on his return.

HOW IT LOOKS ABROAD.

The Rascality and Corruption of Lobby and Legislators at Harrisburg.

The King of the Roosters and an Honest Lehigh German Democrat.

[New York Sun of Sunday]

The Wolfe investigation at Harrisburg goes on swimmingly. At every meeting of the Committee the probe goes deeper, and the odor of corruption becomes more overwhelming. The ghastly attempts of members to make it appear that their base solicitations of each other, the earnest appeals to come along and "be a rooster," and to go "to see Kemble," were "only in fun," are becoming more and more pitiful.

Day after day the melancholy procession continues—members marching up in squads to be sworn and examined as to whether they have ever been improperly approached by Kemble, or Quay, or any of the army of lobbyists who labored under the management of these noted chiefs of the Ring. When one of them swears that he was so approached by another member, and besought to name his price, under a solemn assurance that Kemble would pay it, the accused member stands up—for the whole Legislature attends these sessions of the Committee—and denies first that he ever said it, and then vehemently declares that it was all a joke—a peculiar way he had of extracting mirth from the most serious matters of conversation.

As might have been expected some of the Philadelphia members, who are generally the cattle of the Ring, and answer to drover Kemble's whip, do not appear to great advantage under the fierce light of Mr. Wolfe's investigation. On Thursday night the victim was one Clarke of that ilk. He testified on his own original examination that he was one of the purest fellows alive, and knew of nothing bad going on around there; and in answer to particular questions, he emphatically insisted that he never told Foster of Lehigh or anybody else that there was money to be made by voting for the steal. But when the Committee got through the Ds and Fs, and came to the aforesaid Foster of Lehigh, there was a dreadful discharge of small shot into the flock of fluttering roosters, and this Mr. Clarke appears to be hit.

Foster is a short, stout, choloric German, and went straight to the marrow of things. Clarke, he said, had urged him to vote for the steal, and told him there was $300 in it for him. Foster marked the bill on his file, and examined it carefully, whether with a view to the $300 or not he didn't say; but he found "so many snakes in it" that he could really have nothing to do with it. He was introduced to the seasoned roosters, bedevilled and worried by the agents of the Ring; and in short, said Foster, "they followed me about like a set of hounds following a deer." He was told that they—the company and the roosters—had had a special meeting in Philadelphia and had agreed to raise the price to $500 per vote; but Foster had lively visions of the serpents' den before his legislative eyes and declined to venture in. At last they seem to have concluded that Foster was a tough, although a promising subject, and concluded to bring him into contact with the master hand—with Mr. Kemble himself.

Foster went readily, for he said he was possessed of a strong curiosity to see the "King of the Roosters," as he irreverently described this renowned leader of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. When he entered the presence chamber at the Brady House, conducted by a trusty runner, Foster says the King of the Roosters took an attitude and surveyed him from head to foot as if he intended to shake his resolution by the terrors of the royal countenance. Then, after an effective pause, the King demanded in a terrible voice: "How are you on bill 103?" that being the legislative designation of the steal in hand. Foster said, in a subdued and humble tone, we presume, that he could not vote for it, because it violated the Constitution. Mr. Kemble told him that if he entertained scruples of that kind they could have nothing to do with him. In reply Foster reminded him that Sam Josephs, when engaged in the same business and for the same parties, used to make big promises, which were not always followed by the cash, and he mildly insinuated that perhaps Mr. Kemble might be a bird of like feather, seeing that they were all roosters together. "Oh," said his Majesty, "if you doubt about getting the money, you can have $1,000 right away." Then Foster came out in his true colors. He bearded the King, as it were, on his throne, and defied the great rooster on his dunghill He told him he was a Democrat, and therefore could not sell his vote. When the Democrats went into that business with the freedom of the Republicans, he imagined the people would be able to see no difference between the two parties. He insisted also that he really had a sincere respect for the Constitution which he had sworn to support, and could not be induced to violate his oath—at all events not for $1,000.

Then Mr. Foster turned upon his heel, and left the "King of the Roosters" to his reflections.

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QUESTIONS BEFORE CONGRESS.

The Republicans of the House of Representatives, under the direction of the joint caucus of Senators and Representatives, have put themselves on the record in favor of the use of the military at the polls, in the election of Congressmen and President, whenever the President deems such use expedient. Their vote against the bill that passed the House and is now pending in the Senate, "to prohibit military interference at elections," proves this as well as their support of the substitute submitted by Robeson, Grant's ex-Secretary, which authorizes the use of troops at elections in certain contingencies—contengencies that would cover any use of troops at the polls a reckless or partisan President might deem proper to resort to. The separate bill drafted by the Democrats will also encounter Republican opposition in the Senate, and is likely to go to Mr. Hayes with the solid vote of the Republicans in Congress against, as it will have the united vote of the Democrats and Nationals in its favor. If the Republicans can stand this record the Democrats certainly can.

What Mr. Hayes will do is a matter of speculation, but the general opinion seems to be he will sign the Democratic caucus bill. The army bill will then be passed by Congress, leaving the Legislative bill with the test oath repeal and the modification of the election law to be disposed of. It may go through the Senate this week. Mr. Hayes will probably veto the measure as it stands, when separate bills will be prepared and submitted to him. The important point to be attained is some restriction on the appointment of partizan deputy marshals, of which there were 13,000 in the field for the Republican party in 1876, mainly distributed in close or Democratic districts. We believe the whole machinery of Federal intervention in elections should be thrown overboard, for it is now and ever has been a constant temptation to frauds. We hold the States should have sole control of the elections. This was the ancient way of the country and worked satisfactorily until 1870, when the Federal election laws were passed directly in a partizan interest. These laws give a dangerous power to the party that happens to be in the possession of the Federal Government. The Republicans would object to 13,000 Democratic Deputy Marshals, doing partizan work at the polls, and paid for the same out of the public treasury, just as strenuously as the Democrats object to Republicas deputies. Fair play is a jewel, and no party should have advantages at the polls denied to the other. It may not be practicable at this time to wipe out these Federal election laws in their entirety, but they may be modified, and we have no doubt will be eventually repealed.

THE REFUGE OF CAPITAL.

Public opinion has undergone a rapid change within a few weeks, that the rapid absorption of four per cent. bonds was to be regarded in the light of a national blessing and as a sign of national prosperity. It is simply an indication of the utter prostration of business and the lack of confidence by capitalists in investing their surplus in the ordinary enterprises that usually absorb the wealth of a nation. We are at a stand-still in everything but the rush to put money into government secureties. The same is true to a considerable extent in England. We have seen within the last month English three per cent. consols rise from 95 up to 99½, and the prediction is now made that they will soon be at par. This result will be attained notwithstanding the chancellor of the exchequer has reported a deficiency of receipts for the past year of two millions of pounds sterling ($10,000,000), as compared with the expenditures. The English publicists express no special gratification at this rise in the market value of their three per cent. consols. They do not claim, as Secretary Sherman does with us, that the credit of the government is in any way improved thereby. On the contrary, they regard the recent heavy investments in consols as a thing rather to be deplored than rejoiced over. They say—and their reasoning applies to this country quite as much as to England—that the rush to buy government securities bearing a low rate of interest has arisen from the inability of capitalists to find some safe and profitable outlet for the use of their money; that from want of confidence in business enterprises many millions have been unemployed; that, as these millions could not find a vent in ordinary channels, recourse was had to the safest substitute, and that while, in one sense, it is satisfactory to find so much reliance placed in national securities, on the other hand it is only too sure a sign of slackness and depression. Herein lies the true explanation of the ease with which Secretary Sherman was able to fund so many millions of dollars in United States bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. There is no confidence on the part of capitalists in any of the ordinary channels for the use of money. John Sherman's funding success is the effect of business depression and lack of confidence. It is proof we are still in the mire, and no indication of better times. It is not to be rejoiced over but something to be deplored. Money a drug at four per cent. means a crushing depreciation in prices and wages. As soon as we see the dawn of better times, there will be no market for four per cents., and those who have invested largely in them will rush them on the market at a sacrifice.

BULLIES IN THE SENATE.

The head lines of one of our local ultra Radical papers, introductory of the speeches of old Zach Chandler and J. Mulligan Blaine, show the thought and hope that is in the Radical mind all the time. Thus we are told Chandler's speech was "rasping," that he "rakes the Democrats but they are afraid to reply," and "takes the starch out of the Confederate brigadiers." The bitter tongues of these political incendiaries are let loose for the express purpose of goading Southern Senators into emphatic rejoinders. If this results, then the bullying cravens fly to the North for sympathy and protection; but if, as was the case in Friday's debate, the Southern Senators maintain a dignified silence, treating Chandler's drunken abuse with the contemptuous silence it merits, then it is heralded abroad that the "starch is taken out"—an expression invented to commemorate the bribery of a Republican Governor of Pennsylvania—and that they "are afraid to reply." In either event, in this bloody shirt game of small politics, the Radical bull-dozer claims the victory. If he is kicked he whines for sympathy, lifts his coat tail and markets his scars for votes. If he is severely let alone he puts on all the antics of a dung-hill rooster, crows that his antagonists are afraid, and calls on all the tribes of loyalty to applaud his courage.

The speech to which Blaine and Chandler were replying, and it was the only Democratic speech made in the Senate on the new Army bill, was that of Senator Morgan of Alabama. It was a calm and perfectly courteous argument on the constitutional and legal questions involved. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, which is good Republican authority, says of this speech:

> Senator Morgan of Alabama, took ground in advance of other representatives of his section. He said Southern men had attempted to set up a separate Government, and fought to protect the millions of dollars they had in slave property, because they believed it was in danger. They thought they were right, *but the result had shown that they were wrong. Providence, the Constitution and the sentiment of the nation had decided that they were wrong in going into the rebellion.*

What more could be asked than this sweeping and candid statement by one of the bravest Confederate soldiers and most honored Southern Senators? Would it not satisfy any Northern gentleman, with a soul above the bullying instincts of Mizzer Chandler and Jim Blaine—the one drunk with whiskey and the other with that high reaching ambition that o'erleaps itself. Yet this speech, so candid, so conciliatory, so full of earnest concessions of past error, serves the radical demagogues only as a handle for taunting and cowardly abuse. Do Northern Republicans sympathize with this spirit—this "rasping" of the South as the *Gazette* calls it—and if they do, how can they muster the assurance to talk of Southern oppression and domination. We do not believe reputable and intelligent Republicans—men of business and affairs—who are interested in the abatement of sectional discord, have any feeling but that of extreme disgust and shame for these antics of Chandler and Blaine. Of course the ignorance and bigotry which constitute so large an element in the Republican party, likes it; its low hatreds are fed by it.

The wail of Chandler and Blaine over the departure of the carpet bag adventurers and thieves from the Senate, and the probable expulsion of the infamous Kellogg for bribery, is easily enough understood. The moral tone of the United States Senate is higher now than it has been for a quarter of a century. It has reached a plane above the comprehension of the drunken Michigander or the inclinations of the speculative Blaine. They preferred dealing with such marketable commodities as Patterson, Conover, Dorsey, Clayton, and Spencer, to the presence on the floor of the Hamptons, Lamars, Gordons, Garlands and Morgans who now represent the South. Republicans may not like their politics, but they must respect their ability and integrity.

The outbreak of the cholera at Hurdwar, in northern India, is reported by telegraph and possesses interest for us in this country from the fact that our visitations of cholera since 1832 have been directly traceable to its appearance among the pilgrims who throng Hurdwar at the great religious festivals, one of which, held every twelve years, increases the population of the town from 5,000 to a million of people. The returning pilgrims carry the cholera along the lines of travel by land and water to eastern Europe, whence it goes along the Mediterranean and crosses the Atlantic. The visitations of cholera in this country in 1832 came through Russia and Germany to the Atlantic and was conveyed across the ocean in a vessel to the St. Lawrence river, whence it came into Northern New York and spread in all directions. The epidemic of 1848 in this country was clearly traced to the same source. That of 1854 was traced to the north west provinces of India. The epidemic of 1865-6 was traced to the pilgrims at the twelfth-year festival at Kundeish, among whom the cholera raged in 1865, and to the pilgrimages to Mecca. That year 84,000 persons died in the Bombay Presidency. The last epidemic of cholera, in 1873, in the United States, is traceable to the outbreak of the disease at the very Hurdwar, in India, where it is now prevailing. If it has commenced its march westward, judging by the past, it will hardly reach this country before next year.

Judges Kirkpatrick and Collier, have been requested by a respectable portion of the bar to consent to a re-election. It would have astonished everybody if they had refused, but would not a call signed by others than lawyers, been more suggestive of a general desire on the part of the people who do the voting, to have them retained. Lawyers who have cases to try before these Judges hardly ever care to place themselves in opposition to them. Judges Kirkpatrick and Collier state in reply to the invitation that they are candidates for re-election, ignoring the question of nomination altogether. Perhaps the Democracy will have something to say about the re-election part of the programme. They once generously supported two Republicans, Messrs. Sterrett and Stowe, mainly at the request of Democratic lawyers, but it failed to soften the bitterness of the campaign on the part of Republicans, and is not likely to be imitated on their part. So far as Democrats are concerned, it will not be repeated, whatever the gentlemen of the bar may think of it.

In discussing the location of the next Democratic State Convention, it was asserted at the Harrisburg meeting in reply to the offer made to hold it in Altoona, that the hall should be free, that a similar offer was made by Democrats of this city but that Mr. Dill had been assessed for the purpose. This was not the case; the rent of the hall was paid by the local committee, but there were other necessary and legitimate expenses incident to every convention, which were met by funds collected from candidates and others. The accounts of Chairman McClellan were audited by an authorized committee, who passed upon vouchers for every item of expenditure, and these are open to any one who has a right to look at them. This is not a matter of importance and would not be alluded to except to correct a misapprehension, which impeached the good faith of our Democrats who were managing the campaign.

Contrary to general expectations on this side of the continent, based on false information, the people of California seem to have adopted the new Constitution voted on, on Tuesday last. San Francisco where ten thousand majority against was expected, gives less than two. The mining counties generally voted against the Constitution, while the agricultural counties voted for it by large majorities. There are doubtless many imperfections in the instrument, but it is a vigorous protest by Californians against the oppressions to which they have been subjected by railroad and mining corporations, land monopolists, ring politicians and coolie emigration. Probably in its working it will not be found so bad as has been predicted by its opponents, and the sober second thought will soon secure needed amendments.

EDITORIAL MENTON.

Legislative investigation demonstrates daily that Davis, Petroff and Kemble are just the men to go for Grant. Nobody asks the reason why.

The House Thursday defeated the bil to enforce the Federal eight hour law It was a bit of demagogueism in the first place, and should never have been passed.

The Washington correspondents are discussing the important point whether Zach Chandler on Friday, was sowing the seeds of an old drunk or starting on a fresh one.

A practical man of business suggests, in view of the difficulty between the manufactures and workmen, why each should not select twelve men, and they another to whom shall be referred the question of wages which shall be binding for one year. A compromise might be arrived at satisfactory to both parties.

The negro delegation that waited on Hayes on Saturday, assured him they did not believe there was any cloud on his title—that he was a *de jure* as well as a *de facto* President. It confesses half the case that the occupant of the White House must be comforted by such assurances.

Congress proposes to investigate the great Le Duc who runs the agricultural department of the Government, and snubbed Ressell Errett when he asked for seeds. It is suggested he misuses the appropriations, and cultivates jobs rather than cereals. Le Duc was discovered by Hayes' private secretary Rogers, with whom he was in the land-shark business in Minnesota.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of yesterday has it that a big movement is being made to induce Judge Thurman to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor, but he declines to give his friends any encouragement. If Sherman is nominated by the Republicans either Ewing or Thurman will be the Democratic candidate.

The Senate on Thursday passed the House resolution for a Committee to go to San Francisco and welcome Grant. Ten Republican Senators were appointed on the Committee, as no Democrat would serve, and very properly, for it is a miserable bit of third term buncombe. Included in the Committee are our own Gazzam and McNeill. The House fraction of it will consist of fifteen representatives, every one of whom it is safe to say will be an applicant for office.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* states that Judge Davis was elected Senator in 1876 over Logan by the advice and procurement of both Edmunds and Morton, who were determined to prevent his being a member of the Electoral Commission. They classed Davis as a sterling independent, with strong Democratic proclivities, but had perfect confidence in Bradley as a Republican with no conscientious scruples which would prevent from awarding the prize of the Presidency to Hayes, regardless of whatever evidence might be presented. The *Tribune's* correspondent declares that Senator Morton sent an agent to Springfield to confer with the Republican members of the Legislature, and that the withdrawal of Logan after the hundredth ballot, was with the purpose of electing Davis, thus making the coast clear for Bradley.

The view given by Mr. Joseph Medill of the Chicago *Tribune*, of the adoption of the new constitution in California, is of great value because he is on the ground. He is of the opinion the constitution will not do the mischief predicted by its opponents, except to interests that deserve the iron hand of repression. He says it is a great mistake to suppose it the work of the Kearneyites, as it was the farmers, who are determined to force the land monopolists to sell out, whose votes carried it. Fifty thousand farmers in the State own 6,000,000 acres which they cultivate and on which they pay taxes, while five thousand ranchmen hold 50,000,000 acres, which, being unimproved, almost escapes taxation. This explains the strong feeling among the farmers for the constitution, which will compel the land monopolists to break up their tracts into small parcels and offer them for sale to poor men and small capitalists for actual cultivation.

German residents of the United States are in the habit of deploring the lawless acts of violence that occur in some of the States, and of asserting that in the Fatherland they have too vigilant a police to permit of such things. Their satisfaction on this score will be somewhat shaken by reports published in the German papers of a criminal trial in the township of Linz, near the Bavarian border. It has now transpired that since 1875 over forty cases of highway robbery have occurred in a small district of Bavarian territory, twelve of which were accompanied by murder, and nine by great brutality. In every case the victim was a woman. She was seized by the throat, strangled into unconsciousness and then robbed. It is thought that an American prisoner was the perpetrator of all of these crimes. He served several terms in Bavarian prisons, his last sentence having been imposed in 1866, when he was convicted of strangling and robbing a woman in the same way as he is now accused of having done so often in the past years; and yet it has taken the infallible German police all this time to bring him to bay.

◆

The Philadelphia *Times* tells the story of the marriage of Cox, the murderer of Colonel Alston in Georgia, whose conviction a few days ago, induced his wife to attempt to commit suicide. In 1859 Cox and his sister attended separate schools at Wilmington, Del., and the room-mate of his sister was Miss Louisa Watkins of East Tennessee. Cox met this young lady in the parlor of the school, and as she was of a romantic disposition a secret wooing was established between them, and they decided on an elopement. Their plans were well arranged, a license was procured, and one day when Miss Watkins went out for a walk she met Cox and they were married. Mr. and Mrs. Cox went at once to the depot, where the husband wrote a note to the Misses Grimshaw, his wife's teachers, which ran as follows:

> "Ladies: I was married this afternoon to Miss Louisa Watkins, one of your pupils. My wife and I leave on the train for the South on our wedding trip.
> "Very respectfully, Edward Cox."

The marriage is said to have been a very happy one.

◆

The preservation of railroad ties is a matter which must sooner or later engage the attention of railroad men in this country, as it already has abroad. Germany has taken the lead in experiments of this sort, and the ties on fully half the miles of road in the Empire are now impregnated with various chemical solutions. Chloride of zinc appears to be the most satisfactory thing tried, and its use increases the life of ties from 40 per cent. for oak, 60 to 100 for pine and 100 to 180 for fir, to 400 to 500 for beech. The cost of treating is six to nine cents per tie for oak, eight to twelve for fir and twelve to twenty for beech, and the increase in length of service, which has averaged fourteen years for pine ties, more than makes up for the expense. As the consumption of ties in the United States is constantly increasing and the area of forests decreasing, our railroads will ultimately have to follow this example.

◆

A special commission on balloons has been established by the British military authorities, and put in charge of three captains of the army. The great value of balloons for signal service has been fully recognized during the present wars in Afghanistan and Zululand. In the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich there is now a balloon manufactory, and during the past winter the non-commissioned officers and soldiers have been taught the details of the construction of these military appliances. Four improved balloons have been produced there. A portable furnace for the preparation of hydrogen gas in the field has been invented; it weighs three and a half tons, and can inflate the balloon in twelve hours. The cable used for communication is twelve centimetres in diameter, with a resistance of three tons. When tested in operation it proved a success.

◆

The following State Military Board has been appointed by Governor Hoyt: Major General John F. Hartranft, Brigadier General J. K. Sigfried, Brigadier General Jas. A. Beaver, Lieutenant Colonel Russell Thayer, Major Alexander Krumbhar. The Adjutant General, under the direction and supervision of the State Military Board, is required to purchase and issue to the National Guard of Pennsylvania, such uniform great coats, blankets, knapsacks or clothing bags, accoutrements, as may be necessary to complete the equipment of the said National Guard of Pennsylvania, such articles to conform as nearly as may be in style and pattern with similar articles in use by the United States army, the Board to report upon the style, pattern, price, quantity and quality of the several articles, after consultation in regard to the same.

◆

The Civil Damage act just passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, making the owners of places where liquor is sold equally responsible with the sellers for any damage done by purchasers, threatens to work a revolution in the business in some places For example, in Pittsfield, a thriving town in the western part of the State, sixty-six licenses were issued last year, but up to this time only two have been granted, none of the other applicants having been able to obtain the consent of their landlords, which the law requires to be filled in writing. The prospect is that not over a dozen places in the town which sold liquor last year will get licenses this year, and the prejudice against advertising one's self as the landlord of a dramshop makes it hard to find new places.

◆

The inhabitants of Southeastern Massachusetts, where Freeman, the murderer of his child, lived, are described as unlike the citizens of any other section of the Commonwealth. Dwelling in a hard, unfertile, unblessed corner of creation, half sand, half marsh, swept in winter by bitterly cold winds and yielding little bloom or verdure under the Summer sun, these people have all the tough and wiry qualities of the "Yankee," without his genial and generous side. Their religion takes its color from their gloomy surroundings and faiths that broaden elsewhere contract there until all heart and tolerance and human sympathy are squeezed out of them. It was amid similar surroundings 200 years ago that the witchcraft fury raged.

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A Boston newspaper which has a friendly feeling toward General Butler relates the following story:

> "A distinguished New Yorker, it is said, sat down one morning at a Boston hotel to breakfast. General Butler was breakfasting at a table near by. The waiter leaned down and whispered, almost tragically, to the New Yorker: 'General Butler took ham and eggs and coffee.' 'What do I care about General Butler's breakfast?' demanded the man from Manhattan. 'Well, sir,' said the waiter, 'when General Butler stays here a great many of our guests want to know what he eats so they can order something else for safety.'"

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Playing With Firearms.

(Albany Law Journal.)

One of these practical jokers [who point firearms, supposed not to be loaded, at persons "in fun"] was treated according to his deserts in Iowa recently, as we learn from the report of State against Hardie, 47 Iowa, 647. The humorous gentlemen in question undertook to frighten a lady neighbor with a revolver. The weapon somehow went off, and the lady died of the fright. The court thought this was manslaughter, and sent the joker to prison for a year to give him an opportunity for reflection. The despair of the unfortunate man, his threats of killing himself, and his violence, necessitating the tying him with ropes, when he discovered his mistake, were not deemed of sufficient account to dispense with the restraint of the prison. The prisoner's counsel requested the court to charge the jury that he was not blamable if this act was what any man of ordinary prudence and caution might have done. The court declined, observing: "No jury would be warranted in finding that men of ordinary prudence so conduct themselves. Human life is not to be sported with by the use of firearms, even though the person using them may have good reason to believe that the weapon used is not loaded, or that, being loaded, it will do no injury. When persons engage in such reckless sport they should be held liable for the consequences of their acts."

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Nashville *American*:—"Miss Mary Anderson is a doomed girl. The moment she allowed the world to know that she had $80,000 ahead it became simply a question as to what masculine institution she should endow. There is no escape. An actress with $80,000 has to foreswear lapdogs and poodles and keep a husband."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

General Bragg of Wisconsin, has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration at Antietam on the 30th inst. (Decoration Day.)

It is reported that Lieutenant-Governor Long of Massachusetts had made a metrical translation of Virgil "Æneid," which is in press.

The New York *Times* states that Senator Chandler, though not noted for delicacy, declines to receive visits from women who come alone.

Arthur Chambers has deposited $1,000 with the *N. Y. Clipper* to bind the fight with John H. Clark of Philadelphia, for the lightweight championship and $1,000 a side.

The eldest son of Senator Kernan, of New York will go to the Novitiate of the Jesuits, at Rochampton, where a son of General Sherman is preparing for the priesthood.

General Grant is said to have improved in conversational powers. He recently made the remark that the Burmese female attire might be made more suitable for mixed society.

Friends of ex-Governor Hendricks say that he considers a Cabinet office preferable to the Vice-Presidency, and that he would accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury or of the Interior Department.

A set of resolutions is before the Louisiana Constitutional Convention, and is pretty sure to be adopted, which calls for the doubling of duties on raw sugar in the interest of the Louisiana planters.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks that "if the fight in 1880 is to be narrowed down to a struggle between Tilden and Grant, there are a great many people in this country who will go fishing during the pendency of the conflict."

After a retirement of nearly three years Mrs. Barney Williams on Monday night returned to the stage, at the Walnut street theater, Philadelphia, making her appearance in Buckstone's comedy *Leap Year*, and her famous speciality, *The Customs of the Country*.

A new book by "George Eliot" entitled "Impressions of Theophrastus Such," will be published this month in London by Blackwood & Sons, who have had the manuscript for some time. Its appearance has been delayed by the author's domestic affliction.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise has sent from Canada a telegram to the Ninety-first Highlanders in Zululand expressive of her interest in the corps that bears her name. A Captain of the regiment who was her equery left Canada for South Africa on a notice of twelve hours.

Mr. J. B. Greene of Providence, R. I. is in Washington with a memorial signed by three hundred citizens, praying Congress to enforce the law providing that Union veterans shall not be turned out of federal offices. He charges Senator Anthony with securing the dismissal of Union veterans from federal offices.

The word coolie is not of Chinese origin. It is the name of a hill tribe in India, whose able bodied men were accustomed to descend into the plains for harvest work, and these were the men who, after the negro emancipation in 1834, and the demand for laborers in the West Indies and the Mauritius, went thither as such under British protection.

J. Randolph Tucker, member of Congress from Virginia, whose eyesight has been seriously impaired for some time, was successfully operated upon yesterday at Baltimore, Md., for cataract in the right eye. Should no inflammation take place during the process of healing it is confidently expected that his sight will be almost entirely restored.

According to a Roman correspondent, grave differences have arisen between the Marquis of Bute and Monsignor Capel, and it is not improbable that the Marquis will leave the Roman Catholic Church. "The step," it is added, "is not likely to surprise the dignitaries of the Papal Church as serious doubts have been lately expressed concerning the orthodoxy of Lord Bute."

The Western Union Telegraph has purchased for $230,000 the patent of David Brooks, of Philadelphia, for a system of underground telegraphy. His patent consists in wrapping wires in cotton and inclosing them in wrought-iron pipes filled with petroleum. It was at Mr. Brooks' suggestion and upon his plans that all telegraph lines entering the Centennial Exhibition were brought in underground.

Representative Murch, who is a practical stone-cutter himself, says he can show how the Government has been swindled out of at least $1,000,000 in granite cutting. He went to Washington before he was elected to Congress and laid the facts before Secretary Sherman, but could not secure any attention for them. He now proposes a Congressional investigation.

Prince Napoleon, so called, lies sick of a fever well out of reach of the Zulus. It was predicted that he would never get in reach of Cetewayo's long range spears. His journey out there and his interview with Empress Victoria were only spectacular. Even General Hazen cannot equal him in gravitation toward the rear. Alas for little Lulu, his little hands were never made to tear the wicked Zulu.

London *World*:—A female herring lays about 30,000 eggs, and if 100 couples of herrings were allowed without restriction to multiply her kind for a period of seven years the seas and great rivers of this Kingdom would become so full of herrings that no ship would be able to sail upon them. It used to be thought that white-bait were only to be found in the Thames; now we know better. The fish can be procured in all friths and bays which are frequented by the herring or the sprat."

It costs money to become a Cardinal The London correspondent of the *Freemanns Journal* says:—"I understand that the fund which is being raised to meet the expenses attendant upon Dr. Newman's elevation to the Cardinalate promises already to reach the sum of $15,000. In order to relieve the mind of the illustrious Oratorian from immediate pecuniary anxiety, and to enable him to appear in Rome in a manner becoming his new dignity, I hear that the committee which manage the business placed $5,000 to his credit at the time when he left his home at Edgbaston for the long journey to Italy."

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Babies ought to be well taken care of; their system does not allow the slightest neglect. If your Baby suffers from Colic or Bowel Disorders, procure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, a simple but always reliable remedy. Only 25 cents.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Incidents in the Riot Damage Investigating Committee.

Contradictory Testimony — "You Were Bribed"—"It's a Lie."

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

Harrisburg May 8.—The session of the Riot Investigating Committee tonight was again exciting. Wolfe began on the members alphabetically, swearing them in platoons of eight and ten.

Before he commenced on this lengthy and exciting call of the yeas and nays, Sherwood of York was put on the stand to contradict Philip Bowman another member from York. Sherwood is the editor of the York *Gazette*. He denied point black ever saying anything to Bowman about money and made a lengthy statement.

At the close of it Bowman who had listened attentively to Sherwood, advanced towards the stand to ask a few questions. The two witnesses glared at one another. Philip Bowman never flinched. He repeated his declarations that Sherwood had told him there was $400 in the bill. "Never" said Sherwood. That he had gone to Sherwood's desk and told him he learned there was $1,000 in the bill for each vote. "Never" said Sherwood. That when Sherwood had heard him say there was $1,000, he, Sherwood told him "yes, $1,200." I *never* did," yelled Sherwood; and so the scene went on.

Bowman was calm and determined looking. Wolfe put in his oar:—"Mr. Bowman, do you still adhere to the testimony you gave the other day." "Yes: as I stand between earth and heaven it's true" said Bowman. No play was listened to with more intense interest than the passages between these two men.

SOMETHING FOR THE MASONS TO DO.

After this examination is over, the ancient order of craftsmen, who work by their own peculiar rules, will have something to do to stop this wholesale scandal on the order. Five different witnesses have testified since this trial commenced that they were approached "as Masons;" appealed to as Masons; one of them, Harry Watson testified that he was implored by either Petroff or Salter to stand up and swear to a lie to shield either one of those two dildies. This evening Sherwood of York, yelled out defiantly at Philip Bowman, that he Bowman had come to his Sherwood's desk and said to him that he had it under the seal of masonry that there was $1,000 in the bill for every man who voted for it. To this Bowman made no reply. It is talked here now considerably and every Mason who wears a pin or fobchain mark is twitted about it, as being one of the fellows in the business.

The ancient order must church a few of these loose uncouthed members or this kind of scandal will injure them in the minds of many fair minded people, The anti-masonic prejudice of years ago grew out of trifles. It raged and became almost as bitter as the persecutions for witchcraft. It finally subsided after changing the political force of the whole State. The county of Indiana went off from the Democratic party on that line and cry—and she has never been brought back since. Our good old party survived it, but it was a hard twist. Our party survived the ism of Anti-Masonry when Joe Retner ran as its leading apostle against good old governor Porter, and it survived Know-Nothingism, and it will I hope survive and outlive all the isms that can be got up against it. As many of our leading Democrats are leading masons they ought to hunt such men as Salter out of the order. If this kind of thing is not rebuked or checked it will work bad-blood among many Democrats who are not masons.

Foster of Lehigh, a broken spoken German took the stand, and a scene occurred between Representative Clarke, Foster swore Clarke came to his desk, told him there was $400 in the bill for him, introduced him to Salter, with whom he went to Kemble's room. Clarke called out to the witness that it was nor true. Clarke then went up on the stand and said Foster's statements in regard to him were unqualifiedly false.

Foster clutched his fist and said "yes sir you came to my desk and I marked the bill on my file of the time and circumstance. Clarke was white with rage. Wolfe tried to calm them down and acted with great skill in conducting the case.

Elisha W. Davis got in an explanation or two about his non-interference.

Speaker Long asked Davis if there had been any arrangements with him before he was appointed Chairman of Ways and Means. Davis said no, but that another candidate had offered to appoint him Chairman. After being urged to tell who it was he said it was Geo. W. Hall of Philadelphia, who had been a candidate for Speaker

The investigation widened out still further this evening. J. C.

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LINCOLN TO GENERAL HOOKER.

An Unpublished Letter From President Lincoln to Fighting Joe.

(From the Providence Journal.)

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., January 26, 1863.

Major General Hooker:

General: I have placed you at the head of the army of the Potomac. Of course, I have done this upon what appears to me to be sufficient reasons, and yet I think it best for you to know that there are some things in regard to which I am not quite satisfied with you. I believe you to be a brave and skilful soldier, which, of course, I like. I also believe you do not mix politics with your profession, in which you are right. You have confidence in yourself, which is a valuable, if not an indispensable, quality. You are ambitious, which, within reasonable bounds, does good rather than harm; but I think that during General Burnside's command of the army you have taken counsel of your ambition and thwarted him as much as you could, in which you did a great wrong to the country and to a most meritorious and honorable brother officer. I have heard, in such way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the army and the government needed a dictator. Of course it was not for this, but in spite of it that I have given you the command. Only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship. The Government will support you to the utmost of its ability, which is neither more nor less than it has done and will do for all commanders. I much fear that the spirit you have aided to infuse into the army, of criticising their commander and withholding confidence from him, will now turn upon you. I shall assist you as far as I can to put it down. Neither you nor Napoleon, if he were alive again, could get any good out of an army while such a spirit prevails in it. And now beware of rashness. Beware of rashness, but with energy and sleepless vigilance go forward and give us victories.

Yours, very truly,
A. Lincoln.

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A Philadelphia Opinion.

(Philadelphia Ledger.)

Speaker Long again fell back upon Statistics, on Tuesday, to show that the House was getting along unusually well with public business, but no statistics can satisfactorily explain the swift passage of bills in the interest of fee-paid officials while among the many that are in the earliest stages of legislation are the repeal of the Salary Board and such comprehensive and well considered measures as that proposed by the Municipal Commission. There is no excuse for the failure to promptly consider this bill, for its passage would immediately relieve the calendar of a dozen or more bills of the patchwork order.

AN OLD FELLOW'S OPINION.

I voted for Andrew Jackson,
And proudly the vote I cast;
I voted for Abraham Lincoln,
And that vote, my boy, was my last.

Although on some points they might differ,
Those men were the right ones for me;
One stood for the cause of the people,
One set a downtrodden race free.

I wanted to vote for Tilden,
But went to the polls that day
And encountered a squad of soldiers
Drawn up in martial array.

A sneaking and low politician
Then quietly pulled my coat,
And said, as he glanced at my ticket,
"You had better not try to vote.

A neighbor I saw arrested—
A man with a ticket like mine—
And I saw, as they marched him to prison,
Behind him a bayonet shine.

I am old, my boy, but no coward,
Yet strive to keep clear of a fight,
And don't want to ask as a favor
What I always have claimed as a right;

So, sunny, I tore up my ticket,
And hobbled away pretty fast,
I'm waiting for things to get settled
Once more in the track of the past.

A Young Speculator's Success.

(Oil City Derrick.)

It was just one year ago that the new Oil Exchange in this city was opened to the public. What a book it would make if the stories of all the money made and lost in the Exchange during that time could be truthfully told! One little transaction has come under our notice. On the day the new Oil Exchange was opened the ruling quotation was $1 30. That evening, after the excitement of the day was over, a young man with but little money and an older gentleman with more capital were discussing the market. The younger man, in the course of conversation, asked:

"What do you think of the market?"

"Oh, I think oil is cheap at present prices. The market can't go much lower. There's too much capital ready for investment."

"Perhaps that's so; but I'm feeling bearish," replied the young man. "I believe it will go to one dollar."

"Oh, pshaw! never!" returned the other.

"Well, now, I'll tell you what I'll do," said the enthusiastic young 'bear.' "I've got $100 that I'll give you for the privilege of 'putting' 10,000 barrels any time during the year at one dollar a barrel."

"Oh, pshaw! I don't want to take your money. It would be just like throwing it away."

"Well, I hardly think the market will go there myself, but I would like to get the 'put' as a hedge."

"All right, I'll let you have it," was the reply. "I know it's not business like to sell a 'put' for so long a time and for so small an amount of money; but I'll let you have it."

The $100 was paid and the contract made. The young man remained "short" of the oil during the entire year, until the latter part of October, when he bought 10,000 barrels at 80 cents a barrel. He knew that this secured him $2,000, and he was afraid to wait longer for a decline. On the 30th day of November the market jumped up to $1 13. Then he sold 10,000 barrels, which a friend had been carrying for him at $1 10, thus clearing $3,000 on the purchase at 80 cents, and still having his "put." At the close of the year he "put" the oil, the market then being 97½ cents, but instead of buying the oil he gave the party to whom it was going a seller's option for the year. Yesterday he closed out the transaction at a profit of 22½ cents per barrel, or $2,250 on the 10,000 barrels. To this add the $3,000 made on the first turn, and we see that the young man made $5,260 in one year on a capital of $100.

How Edison Made a Bug.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* tells the following story of Edison: One of my letters spoke of the possibility of utilizing the prosent gas-pipes by running the electric wires through them. "How is this wonderful Edison going to get his wires through the pipes. I should like to know?" asked an unbeliever. Edison thought it over.

"Why, see here, Johnson!" he exclaimed the next morning, "I'll make a bug that will drag a wire through all the pipes in New York."

"Make a bug!" said Johnson, "what in the world are you talking about?"

"Well, I'll make a bug," said Edison; "an iron bug that will go where you send it and drag a wire after it."

His assistant drew around while he described his coming—or, rather, his going—bug. Next day he hatched a rude specimen of that insect as large as a coat button. And it stood out on the table and crawled!

It was constructed thus: A minute eletro magnet carried behind it a fine insulated wire, the armature of the magnet operating a friction pawl. Now observe—every time the circuit is closed through the magnet the armature is attracted, the pawl clutches the sides of the gas-pipe with its claws, and the magnet behind is drawn toward the armature about a sixteenth of an inch. When the circuit is open the armature reaches forward to take a second step. Thus, at every closing of the circuit the little magnet advances one step and drags forward the insulated wire. The description perhaps will be incomprehensible to non experts, but more people know something about electricity than formerly did, and every telegraph operator will understand how this iron bug reaches out its armature claws and crawls around a gas-pipe.

"Now, don't misunderstand this," said Edison; "it isn't at all likely it will ever be used to thread gas-pipes; I have made it just for fun—just to show that I can make a first rate bug that will crawl around all by himself. I shan't make a cockroach, for there is no necessity for any more but—By the way, I may make a toy lightning bug some time. He could be made to lighten easy enough, I wonder if he could be made to fly.

A Change of Easter.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The propriety and advantage of making Easter a fixed feast of the Church, like Christmas, instead of a moveable feast as it is now, are, for a second time within a few years, urged in England. The suggestion was first made by Sir Edmund Beckett, and since the occurrence of the last Easter, which fell in a period of unusually bad weather, even for England, it has been revived by Mr. Edmund Ledger, the Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College. He advocates the fixing of a Sunday at the very end of April as pointing out that the date of the feast does not now depend in the least, as is commonly supposed, on the real motions of the real moon.

As all the movable feasts of the Church and the whole of Lent depend on Easter, it unquestionably would be a convenience to have the feast occur on a fixed day which every one would know and from which he might calculate. As it is now, the determination of Easter is something about which comparatively few people are informed. Several years ago Prof. J. H. Van Amringe of Columbia College expounded at length the method of finding out the date of the "Sunday of Sundays," and showed how much is involved in the calculation. Easter Sunday is the Sunday following that 14th of the moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March, the day arbitrarily ordained by the Gregorian calendar as that for the annual return of the vernal equinox. Beside establishing the date of the equinox the Pope constructed a moon for Church use in order to secure the celebration of the great feast at the same time in all places, and to provide against the confounding of Easter with the Jewish Passover. If the astronomical moon was relied on, Easter would occasionally have to be observed at different times in different latitudes, since the date of the appearance of a new moon depends upon the latitude of the place; but the calendar moon prevents such difference and makes it possible for the observers of Easter to rejoice on the same day.

Queen Victoria, as the head of the English Church, might, with the help of Parliament, fix a day for the occurrence of Easter which would be more likely to fall in agreeable weather than the present movable feast of the Gregorian calendar; but if she tried to do it, we should hear an uproar that might surprise Sir Edmund Beckett, Prof. Ledger, and the royal lady herself.

Politeness is Kindness.

(Indianapolis Journal.)

While at Providence, R. I., I met Mrs. Mary A. Livermore at the house of a friend. At table the conversation fell upon the subject of politeness. The hostess told of a friend of hers, a little antique in her manners, for whom a reception was given by one of the Beacon street aristocracy of Boston. At dinner the guest poured out her tea in her saucer to cool it—a method of refrigeration which was quite *au fait* thirty years ago. The guests looked surprised, and some were inclined to smile at her simplicity and ignorance of high-toned propriety, but the lady of the house poured some tea into her saucer and drank it therefrom. This was considered a hint to all, and the guest was immediately placed at her ease.

Mrs. Livermore: said: "I was once the recipient of a very marked politeness of a similar sort. When I was in London my husband and I received a verbal invitation from Lady Vilas, whom I had met once or twice pleasantly, to come to her house next evening and meet a few friends of hers. We accepted and went. But I was deceived by the informality of the invitation and supposed it was merely to meet half a dozen neighbors or intimate friends of hers. So we went out riding in the afternoon, stopping there on our way back to the hotel. Judge of my amazement to find the house illuminated and a very large and brilliant party assembled in full dress, in my honor. There I was in a plain carriage-dress, bonnet and black gloves!"

"What in the world did you do?" inquired a young girl at the table, impatient for the denouement.

"Why, I went right into the house and to the ladies' dressing-room, whence I sent a note to the hostess saying that I had misapprehended her invitation and was not in appropriate costume. She ran up and reassured me by telling me they had come to see me and didn't care for the dress, and carried me right down with her. All in full dress and the ladies without hats, and hair elaborately dressed, I with brown dress, bare hands, bonnet on. I soon recovered the self-possession which the *faux pas* somewhat disturbed and was greeted with splendid cordiality. In a few minutes Mr. Livermore edged around behind me and whispered 'Didn't you think, Mary, that all these ladies had on white kids when you came in?' I looked around and they were all bare-handed! Moreover, I observed that half a dozen had bonnets on. This half a dozen rapidly increased, till we were in a majority, and I soon discovered that no lady who arrived after I did had removed her hat! Now, that is what I call politeness!

A Virginian Presentation in London.

(London Standard, April 23.)

The diploma of LL. D. was yesterday presented to Mr. Beresford Hope at his residence, Connaught place, Hyde Park, by a deputation from the Rector, President, Faculty, and Trustees of Washington and Lee University, Virginia. His Excellency the American Minister (the Hon. John Welsh), in introducing the representatives of the University, said that, before the Civil War, the State of Virginia, founded by the gallant cavaliers of England, had been the pride of the whole Union, and he rejoiced to believe that since the War the people of the Old Dominion—happily restored to the Union of States—had nobly attempted to retrieve their fortunes, and would, he hoped, ere long surpass their former greatness. He had the pleasure in being present on an occasion when it was intended to honor a gentleman whom he regarded as a friend of the reunited American people. Mr. Beresford Hope, in reply, thanked his Excellency and the other gentlemen for their kindness. He should value this diploma very highly as the gift of American kinsmen, and as coming from a University so famous. Englishmen were deeply interested in everything relating America, and on some questions there had been differences of opinion in this country as on the other side of the Atlantic. He was, however, glad to believe that Americans, who prided themselves on their own independence, were ready to honor independent thought and action in others. He cordially shared in the good wishes expressed by his Excellency for Virginia, and also for the American people generally. It was gratifying to him to know that he had many kind friends both in the North and the South. Blood is thicker than water, and Englishmen and Americans were friends and brothers. He thought the motto of the State of Virginia, "*Sic semper tyrannis,*" was an excellent one for a great university like Washington and Lee University, inasmuch as the greatest of all tyrants, ignorance, was slain by such schools of learning. After an interval of friendly conversation the deputation withdrew.

Lady Lawyers.

The female millenium appears to be dawning. There are women doctors, clerks and jurymen, and soon there will be women lawyers. Before they attempt to speak they should use SOZODONT to give beauty to their mouths which are destined to complete their success as orators.

Female Lawyers will stick to their clients, like SPALDING'S GLUE to wood.

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ONE day last week, the Senate was somewhat entertained by the presence of two distinguished visitors side by side in the front row of the gallery. They were Mrs. Agnes Jenks, who fluttered a fan before her face, and the widow Oliver, who wore a blue vail, behind which she was supposed to look charming.

"QUOSQUE TANDEM O CAT-ILINA?"

(New York Independent.)

O ye feline brutes, erotic!
Is there not some strong narcotic,
Some refined and rare hypnotic,
Some potent spell.
Soothing catnip, helleborus,
Anything to still the chorus
Of your piercing, wild, sonorous
Nocturnal yell.

Stirring wrath in souls pacific;
Blighting visions beatific;
Thwarting agents soporific
With horrid din;
Tempting even spirits saintly
To utter (almost), low and faintly
Words divided very scantly
From words of sin?

O ye brutes, my windows under!
Sleep and me who widely sunder,
O for power for once to thunder
Annihilation!
O for boot-jacks, half a hundred!
O for hand that never blundered,
Hurling, while the neighbors wondered,
Pacification!

O for catapults to smite ye!
O let catalepsy blight ye!
All catastrophes invite ye,
Cataclysmal!
Cataracts be on ye falling!
Curse, concatenate, appalling,
Stop your ghoulish caterwauling,
Paroxysmal!

THE CONKLING MARRIAGE.

Roscoe's Strange Behavior About It—What is Said About the Senator.

UTICA, N. Y., May 6.—The chief theme of conversation in Utica is about Senator Conkling's strange behavior in regard to his only daughter's wedding with Mr. Oatman. It seems that the Senator had remarked to some one who had spoken of his new son-in-law:

"Not my son-in-law, sir, but Mrs. Conkling's son-in-law. I do not know him."

"Conk. don't know Mr. Oatman!" exclaimed a conductor on Mr. Oatman's division of Samuel Sloan's Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. "Why, if I was in the Superintendent's place, I wouldn't recognize Conk. Oatman is a gentleman, and everybody likes him. Why, I knew Conk. thirty years ago, when he married Horatio Seymour's sister, and I tell you Horatio Seymour's sister married Roscoe when he wasn't half so much of a man as Mr. Oatman. I don't blame the Seymours for not recognizing Roscoe at first, because he was rather a weak specimen; but Bessie Conkling couldn't have married a better man than our Superintendent. He's young and handsome, and a gentleman every inch of him, if he did learn a machinist's trade."

It seems that, through a ludicrous mistake, word got out that Roscoe Conkling sent his congratulations the night of the wedding. One of Senator Conkling's particular friends in Utica is Mr. Proctor, proprietor of Bogg's hotel. Well, Mr. Proctor, who is a cultured young man, and a strong supporter of Roscoe, was one of the ushers at the wedding. Well, while he was at the wedding, a big, fat, three-page letter came to him, at the hotel, from Senator Conkling.

The clerk thought that, of course, it contained wedding-congratulations from the Senator, and sent it on up to the reception. Mr. Proctor opened it, expecting to read a sweet congratulatory message from Conkling to the bride and groom. Everybody held their breath until the seal was broken, and then they found that the long letter was about engaging rooms for the summer at Richfield Springs for a Mrs. Jewell. Mr. Proctor tried to keep the matter a secret, but a guest who was a party to the disappointment let it out.

When I asked Gen. McQuade—a son of Gen. McQuade who recently died in Utica—about the wedding, he said:

"Why, the people in Utica daren't talk about Conk. They are all bulldozed. Conk. has bulldozed the whole town, and not a man dare say a word above a whisper. But I tell you Conk. was always a selfish dog. Wife?—daughter? There's nothing sacred to him but Conkling. A nice fellow? Why, Conk. was an idiot beside Oatman, twenty-five years ago. Bessie Conkling has married well. The Seymours all like her. She is a Seymour all over, Bessie is. The Seymours, you know, are plain, domestic people. Why, Horatio Seymour wears the same hat he has worn for thirty years; and that old horse of his I've seen him drive for eighteen years. No,—Conk. is not a favorite here in Utica. He's got a certain set bulldozed into going for him; but, if he were to fall into the canal tomorrow, nine men would pass before one would pick him out."

"But Senator Conkling is a sound Republican, isn't he?" I asked.

"Conk. a sound Republican! No. Why, don't you know he refused to vote for Fremont in 1856? He got over in the Know Nothing pasture, and trained around with the Fillmoreites. Did you ever hear the joke Davie Hackett got on Conk?"

I told Gen. McQuade I hadn't.

"Well, Conk. was running for Congress in '58. He was making a speech up at New Hartford,—talking about the 'red eye of battie,' and how the Democrats were 'gibbeted on the cross-roads of public opinion,' and——"

"Does the Senator always use these terms?" I interrupted.

"Yes, always. Well, after the speech, Davie Hackett got up and asked Conk. why he didn't vote for John C. Fremont.

"'Because I was very busy, and was out of town—and I knew the election would be so overpoweringly Republican that my vote would not be needed,' replied Conkling.

"'Yes,' said Davie, 'I knew a man once,—Jake Mason,—who went to a donation where six farmers were to contribute a jug of milk apiece. Well, one man, a very mean man, thought it would not make any difference if he contributed water in place of milk; so he filled up a jug with water and took it to the donation. When he got there, he turned it over the bung, and it ran into a barrel where all the other farmers had poured their milk. Now what do you think was the result? Why, every one of the six farmers happened to be as mean as Jake Mason. *They all brought water.* Now, Mr. Conkling,' asked Davie, 'where would the Republican party be if every man should be as mean as you and Jake Mason?'

"Hackett," said General McQuade, "used up Roscoe in New Hartford."

"Did you know Roscoe when he was a young man?" I asked the General.

"Yes; we studied law in the same office. Conk is not a scholar. He never went to college; but he was always full of glittering generalities. He was always a cuckoo. He was always ready—like Theodore Tilton—to shine in borrowed plumage. Do you remember Conk.'s speech on the Electoral Commission? Well, that speech was all digested from John Biglow's book. Conk. never got off an original idea in his life. I tell you he's a parrott,—a cuckoo He'll want to come home and board with young Oatman before he dies yet; mind what I say."

"Did he give a house to his daughter? Some say so," I asked.

"Pshaw!—no! Oatman has rented a house here, and his wife, the Seymours and Mrs. Conkling are perfectly happy, while Conk. is down at Washington gazing at the stars."

ELI PERKINS.

FARM AND GARDEN.

RAISING EARLY LAMBS.—Is it profitable to raise early lambs? A near neighbor (we will not call names, for if we should the gentleman would no doubt take offence thereat) would readily answer in the negative. Leaning over his yard fence the other day I said:

"Your sheep do not seem to be looking well this spring, neighbor."

"No," he answered with a dubious shake of the head. "I believe I will quit keeping sheep. They are not profitable."

"Perhaps there is good reason for this," I answered. "Your sheep used to do better. I remember the first flock you had—a small one—and your assertion then that they were a judicious investment."

"They were. They paid me better for the money than any stock I ever kept."

"Then are you not yourself to blame for the decrease in their profit? Excuse me, neighbor, if I am outspoken, but I think I can show you the cause and point out a remedy."

"Do so," he answered rather doubtfully, "and if you can convince me that the fault lies in me I will consider it a favor."

"In the first place, then, you keep too many for the range you have for them. On ordinary farms they must have plenty of room to do well. Next you have followed the practice of breeding-in ever since your first sheep were bought, fifteen years ago. Is it not so?"

"Yes, I have always raised my own bucks."

"Which is a losing practice. You keep them in winter in a small yard, breeding ewes, wethers and others in one flock. They have little or no grain and poor, coarse hay. As a consequence of all this mismanagement, your early lambs are poor, weakly, and stunted; the sheep shear two or three pound fleeces, and it takes the entire season's pasturage to put back the flesh lost during winter, and the blood drawn from their veins by the legion of ticks which cover them. Am I right?"

"Well, yes, I suppose so."

"Now suppose you had, when you obtained your sheep, built warm and commodious sheds for them, had kept only half the number you now have, and when you wished to change your bucks had disposed of the old one and obtained a thoroughbred from some reliable breeder instead of using your own yearling, do you not think the result would have been more satisfactory?"

"It would have made some difference, probably."

"Yes, and a great one, too. In addition, had you fed them grain and roots regularly every day during winter, even if the quantity was limited, the result would have been still more marked. A small quantity of grain will show its good effects on sheep more quickly than on any other animal. The best grain is beans or peas. Corn is good for flesh, but beans, if fed regularly, will greatly increase the weight of the fleeces. Ewes that are to have lambs should be kept separate from the remainder of the flock, and receive an extra allowance of grain, with a mash of bran to stimulate a large flow of milk. Early lambs cannot be raised with profit unless all this is attended to. Late lambs are surer, for the ewes can get to grass, and this will furnish milk. Dry, course hay is but a poor substitute. Another thing, sheep in many cases do not have a sufficient supply of water."

"Water? I never pay any attention to that. The dews of summer are sufficient, and in winter they do not seem to mind the lack of it."

"There is where you are working contrary to your own interests again. Sheep do require plenty of water, and clear, pure water, too. No domestic animal will take water oftener, if it is readily obtainable. True they, as you say, do not seem to mind the lack of it, but they do, nevertheless, and are much injured by it. It is a great cruelty to confine sheep in a field where there is no water and leave them for weeks, as I have noticed that some farmers do."

"But do you think sheep, as a general thing, are profitable?"

"No, not generally. There are cases where the owner uses a little forethought, carefully selects his flocks, and cares for them systematically, and makes money from them. Sheep are much abused, as a rule. They can live for a time on briars and hemlock boughs, and in many instances this is their main sustenance and the owners do not see why sheep do not pay. A man has a field grown up with brush and weeds. He does not, in many cases, mow the brush and plow the field, putting it in order for a grass crop, but if he keeps sheep they are turned in to keep the field under partial subjection. I have seen a flock pastured for weeks on a naked summer fallow, and no wonder the lambs were small and stunted. No, my friend, nothing can be made a source of profit unless we devote to it an amount of attention, and what we pretend to do, do well."

"I'm not sure but you're right about the sheep, and I thank you for your suggestions. Come over next year about this time, and if what you have said is true, I will show you as nice a flock of sheep and lambs as this neighborhood affords."—*American Cultivator.*

BREEDING FOR DRAUGHT.—In relation to breeding draught horses—called cart horses in England—a correspondent of the London *Agricultural Gazette* says:

Hitherto in the breeding of cart horses far too little attention has been paid to the selection of sires; the chief recommendations have been a low fee and easy access. It is needless to say that close observation and considerable practical experience in the breeding of the different kinds of our domestic animals thoroughly convince us of the value of pure blood. I like a good animal, yet I would infinitely prefer, for breeding purposes, a moderate animal of pure strain to that of the most perfectly formed mongrel. We greatly dislike all signs of weakness and effimacy in the male; he should be wide and deep rather than high and leggy. In the draught horse good feet and legs are of the utmost importance; the shoulders should be oblique in order that the animal may have a free and safe action. The stallion should have a well-arched chest, long lean head, and clear prominent eye. We prefer to breed from young rather than from very old animals; the produce of aged parents more early assume the characteristics of premature old age and decay. Our opinion is strongly in favor of putting the fillies to the stud at two years old, assuming that they have been w[illegible] kept till this age. I have heard an objection raised to this system on account of the greater degree of risk. This is for the most part an imaginary evil; it is well known that parturition for the first time is attended with less danger in a young than a comparatively old subject, and the produce of young animals is almost invariably the most vigorous. Not the least important consideration is the saving effected; if a foal can be raised it will pay for at least a year's keep, and the mare will be worth as much at five years old as if she had not had a foal, and the work to be got out of a two-year old is very trifling. The adult animal when in foal may, if in careful hands, be safely worked up to date of foaling, provided she is not over-drawn, or during the latter period of gestation used much in the shafts, particularly with loads; on grass farms, where little horse work is to be done during the winter, undoubtedly, a yard having an open shed and manger, with a few loose boxes, however rude in construction, if they are only water-tight overhead, and afford some degree of shelter, are far more healthy than close, musty stables, to maintain an animal in a healthy state. A certain cubic area, or free breathing space, is necessary for a horse; it should not be less than 600 cubic feet, on sanitary principles.

POTATOES UNDER STRAW.—The culture of potatoes under straw is a simple matter. The seed should be placed on the surface of the ground, at short distances apart, say 16 inches, and then carefully covered with straw. If the ground is comparatively free from weeds, the straw need not be more than six inches thick; but if the land is very foul, the covering of straw should be at least a foot deep. Rye straw, if it has been bound up, will lie closer, more solid to the ground, and need not be so thick. The light must be excluded from the potato, and it will grow and take root in the ground. There must be straw enough to produce darkness, and this is all that is required. The straw does not turn to mould during the season, but packs down and affords a complete protection, so that the hills of young potatoes form on the top of the ground with nothing over them but the mulch made by the straw. Of course, there is no cultivating or hoeing, but if weeds make their appearance above the straw they must be pulled out.—*Rural New Yorker.*

RAISING CREAM.—The following is the Devonshire process of raising cream. The milk is set in large, deep pans in the dairy house, which is constructed of stone, having even stone shelves, and is thoroughly ventilated. It stands in the house ten hours and is then taken out and the milk scalded. This is done by placing the cans holding it in a skillet filled with water and set upon a range, a grate being placed at the bottom of the skillet, upon which the can rests and thus prevents burning. The milk is heated near to the boiling point. When the first bubble rises on the cream it is immediately removed from the fire. The milk is then removed to the dairy, and stands there from twelve to twenty-four hours, according to the condition of the weather, when the cream is removed. The cream is very thick and compact.

GRASS.—In seeding lands to grass for mowing fields or permanent pasture, a greater variety of grasses should be sown than is common in our general practice. Our farmers seldom use more than four varieties, often less. In England the best farmers use a mixture of 46 pounds per acre, made up of 17 varieties of grasses; while for lawns 20 or more varieties are used—and in each case every sort is put in for a purpose. The result is an earlier verdure, a thicker sod and a more lasting turf than is ever seen on our newly seeded fields. A mixture for our seeded ground should at least embrace the following varieties: Orchard grass, red top, herd's grass, meadow foxtail, timothy, red and white clover, blue grass, sweet scented vernal grass and meadow fescue.

The Youth with the Wringer.

(Detroit Free Press.)

One day about a week ago a slim-waisted young man with a clothes-wringer under his arm attempted to open the gate of a yard on Cass avenue. He had made up his mind that he could sell the people a wringer, and he might have accomplished his object but for a dog about as big as a tobacco-hogshead which stood waiting on the other side of the gate for a chance to tackle some leg-weary agent.

"I'll call again," whispered the agent as he turned to go, and he meant just what he said. The presence of one dog didn't discourage him except for the moment. He passed up street, and in an hour returned to try again. There was no dog there as he opened the gate, but in ten seconds after the latch clicked a bundle of teeth and bones shot around the corner of the house and the agent shot across the road.

"Now you mark my words!" he said as he shook the wringer at the dog, "I'll get in there if I have to walk over your dead body!"

He meant it again, and in the afternoon he returned. He surveyed the yard from every point, had reasons to conclude that the dog was down cellar, watching for rats, and finally opened the gate. School children who were watching say that the dog overshot the mark by trying to swallow the agent and wringer at one gulp, and therefore got neither; but it was such a close shave that the young man went around the corner minus his hat and one coat-tail. He did not return again by daylight. Perhaps it was he who tossed the poisoned meat over the fence that night, and perhaps it was some young man who wanted to fall in love with the good-looking girl in the house. Some folks may think the dog didn't find the meat, but there are proofs to the contrary. The agent was on hand about 9 o'clock the next morning, and to his great joy he discovered the dog, dead, lying in the yard. The poison had done its work, and he was free to announce the merits of his wringer to the waiting family.

A boy who sat on the fence saw the dog's mouth open as he passed through the gate. He saw the dog softly get upon his feet after the agent had passed the "body." He saw something like a grin cross the canine's face as he got his legs well under him, and then the lad fell off his roost and only srambled up in time to see a shadow cross a vacant lot, jumping clear over the tops of old thistles, and never minding the frog-ponds. The boy hung around there till the dog had swallowed everything belonging to the wringer except one cog-wheel, and that he buried along side the fence, to "keep" for some future meal.

* * *

THE "woman's friend" is what Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills may well be termed, for every woman that has once used them will not be without them.

A Cure for the Lungs.

Dr. Keyser please ship me one dozen Pectoral Syrup and one dozen Lung Cure. There was a lady got and used two bottles here that was supposed to be far advanced in consumption. She is now well. This has caused a demand for it.

JOHN B. SIMERAL,
May 7, 1879. Bloomingdale, Ohio,

[For the Post.]

STRAY THOUGHTS.

To My Beloved College Friend.

MISS NANNIE M. CAMPBELL.

Oft in memory's garden straying, culling roses bright and red,
O'er the thistles and the briars, have my weary feet been led!
I remember well, the early hopes and joys of our band of girls,
All the glorious ambitions crowned in diadems of pearls,
We were anxious for the trial of the world so cold and wide,
Longing to be noble women drifting with the ceaseless tide.
We would climb fame's glowing mountain and write our names so high,
That the world would pause and wonder: and ask the question *why*?
Some would cross the deep, blue ocean: travel all the world o'er:
Some would ask for truth and knowledge and their mysteries explore;
Some would wear a crown of wealth, others a good and honest name,
Teachers, artists and musicians, all had marked a road to fame.
And all the while we were dreaming, building castles in the air,
Time went speeding onward bringing down its heavy freight of care.
Ah! we almost reached the threshold of our fairy castles high:
Did we realize our dreaming, or did hope and ardor die?
Time sped on with many changes—hearts that loved soon were severed,
Soon we waited the farewell parting and then our paths were altered.
For the world is full of beauty, full of talent, full of grace:
And true hearts will leave old idols, taking new ones in their place.
Time speeds on and storm clouds gather, thick and darksome o'er the way,
Each one has to bear her burdens: which are heaviest, who can say?
We are climbing up the mountain, some are clinging at its base:
Some have grown discouraged and almost given up the race!
None have yet been wrapped in slumber, gone to an early grave,
And of all our happy number, who has proven wise and brave?
To-night my heart is fearing, fearing for memory's golden past,
For those halcyon days of dreaming, days *too* bright by far to *last*.

"SCHOOL GIRL."

WONDERS OF LEADVILLE.

Astonishing Facts About the New Silver Region of Colorado.

What Has Been, What Is, What Is to Come.

[Leadville Letter (April 30) to N. Y. Evening Post.]

It was about the middle of last summer that the value of Leadville as a "carbonate camp" was discovered. California Gulch, on which the present town now stands, was an old mining camp, having been worked for gold from 1859 to 1867, the yield running down from $3,000,000 in 1860 to about $150,000 in 1866, when the diggings were abandoned. In those days it is said the gold miners caulked their log cabins with what they supposed was mud, but was really carbonate worth $400 a ton. Who discovered the carbonates is a disputed question, but there is no doubt that W. H. Stevens of Lake Superior mining fame, a resident of Detroit, was one of the first if not the first to undertake systematic mining operations for silver in this camp. Old California and Nevada miners scoffed at the idea of finding anything of value in the carbonates. They were soft, not hard. They were "pancake deposits," not veins. The oldest and wisest among them had never seen anything extracted from such stuff. Still, Stevens had his adherents, too. Numbers of men swarmed upon the hills and began to sink shafts. They were speedily rewarded. The Little Pittsburgh, which has enriched all its owners, was struck at thirty-eight feet below the surface, and other discoveries speedily followed. Romantic stories are told of the vicissitudes of fortune which befell the early discoverers—how the Gallagher brothers wandered from store to store vainly begging for a sack of flour to enable them to go on with their work, and next week struck mineral, and sold out for I know not how many hundred thousands, on which they are living in splendor in the Champ Elysees; how Long and Derry were just about to give up in despair, when old Long struck his pick into the ground in his rage, and uncovered the wall of a fissure vein, one of the very best in the camp at this present time; how a small grocer "grub-staked" a hungry miner who struck mineral within a couple of weeks; how the small grocer bought out the miner, sold a small interest in the mine for a fortune, bought other mines, made money out of all of them, and is now Lieutenant-Governor W. A. Tabor, President of the Bank of Leadville, and a man whose income is reckoned in millions. Whatever of truth there may be in these attractive tales, there is no doubt of the fact that by August of last year layers of carbonate, carrying silver varying in quantity from 800 to 40 ounces per ton, began to be discovered throughout the range of hills which encircle the town of Leadville on the east, and that great fortunes—solid fortunes—began to be realized by the lucky discoverers. The carbonates were in every case save one nearly horizontal deposits, lying at depths varying from thirty-five to one hundred and thirty-five feet below the surface. In scarcely any case was blasting required in the shafts. Two dollars a ton was a common estimate for the cost of extracting the ore.

Such astounding bonanzas created an excitement far and wide—a furore far exceeding the Black Hills fever, and which can only be compared to the California rage of 1848. Ten thousand people poured into Leadville during the last three months of 1878, and huge machinery for smelting works and sawmills was hauled over the mountains at an enormous expense. You must remember that these fortune-hunters were going not to a pleasant region like California or Nevada, but to a barren wilderness ten thousand feet above the sea, where the soil will not even grow potatoes, where snow falls every month in the year, and a man had his hands and feet frozen one night last August. Still, no hardships deterred the adventurers. Trade and business were dull throughout the world, and during the three months ending the 31st of March, 1879, at least fifteen thousand men found their way to Leadville, a large proportion of them toiling painfully on foot one hundred and fifty miles through the snow from Denver or Canon. When I first visited Leadville in March last it was full of men who had no home, who slept on the sawdust on barroom floors, who all seemed to have money enough to get food without working, and who spent their days in barrooms, gambling-houses, dance-houses, or on the sidewalk in Chestnut street, discussing the last great strike. Half a bed in a miserable attic was worth from $1 to $2 a night. Stores rented at 150 per centum of their cost. Mechanics' wages were $4 or $5 a day. To force one's way into the postoffice through the throng which beset it from morning till night required no small exertion of strength. Business was "booming." Small storekeepers turned over their entire stock in two days, and then vainly wrote and telegraphed for fresh supplies. Town lots worth $50 in October, 1878, readily commanded $3,000 in March, 1879.

I returned to the "camp" (Leadville, through an organized city, with Mayor, Aldermen and all other civic functionaries, is still called a camp by all but "tenderfeet") a week ago, and a marked change was evident. Prospecting on snowshoes in snow from four to eight feet had exhausted the patience of many, and the three stage lines reported that they carried nearly as many passengers to as from Denver and Canon. Both in Chestnut street and at the postoffice the crowd had diminished. Lodgings were easily to be obtained. Of the fifteen hundred houses (mere board huts) that were under way on the 20th of March many were finished and many were unoccupied. Storekeepers complained of the dullness of business. Real estate had ceased to move, and the unfortunate owners declared with tears in their eyes that the best bid they could get for lots which cost them $50 six months ago was $1,500 cash. It was possible to get fair board and lodging for $12 a week. A whisper, which subsequently became a general public remark, asserted that the greatest of the Leadville mines, the little Pittsburgh, had "petered out," and not a few declared that Leadville had had its day, and would hereafter be numbered among the dead towns which strew the treacherous slopes of the Rockies.

It may, however, be questioned whether these persons have not mistaken a natural reaction for the final collapse. Leadville's prosperity resting wholly on the product of the mines, it is pertinent to inquire about them, and the answer is this: In January last there were about twenty paying mines in this neighborhood; there are now forty-nine; of these, several, notably the Australia and the Judge Pendry, have struck pay ore within the last week. The Australia could have been bought for $3,000 ten days ago. To-day the owners would not listen to an offer of $100,000.

Again, there were ten smelters at work last January. There are now twenty-eight at work and under way. These establishments cost from $20,000 to $125,000. They are owned by men experienced in mining matters. It is scarcely reasonable to suppose that such men would spend such large sums of money if they had any doubt of the permanent value of the mines.

Again, three lines of railroad are aiming at Leadville—the Colorado Central from Georgetown, the Denver and South Park from Webster, and the Atchison and Sana Fe from Canon. Each of these three companies expect to blast its way through miles of solid rock, to climb grades of one hundred and fifty feet and more to the mile, to surmount frightful precipices, and each of them has thousands of men at work at $2 and $3 a day. Each announces that it will be in Leadville this summer. Are the managers of these companies all deluded as to the value of the Leadville mines?

In view of the summer prospects, a writer incurs a grave responsibility who encourages immigration to Leadville. From all the information that can be obtained it seems probable that not less than forty thousand people will come here this season from the three states of Kansas, Missouri and Tennessee alone. If the other states contribute in even an infinitesimal ratio, the slopes of the Grand Divide and the Mosquito and Buffalo Ranges will be whitened next fall with the bones of men who have died of hunger and cold—for it is impossible for the country to feed so many. In this, the richest camp ever known in mining history, only fifteen per centum of the prospectors discover anything; eighty-five per centum fail, and in this region and climate will be likely to perish. But this dismal prospect does not alter the facts with regard to the mines. And these facts are readily ascertained by persons who are competent to weigh evidence and have access to the proper sources of information. Whatever motive the owners of the Little Pittsburgh may have had in reducing their force, and suffering it to be understood that the mine had "petered out," it is perfectly well known in inside circles that the mine never had so much ore in sight, and was never worth more than to-day. But the Judge Pendry is still more in point. Six months ago scientific men declared that if the miners of this region would drive through the lime on which the carbonate deposits rest they would find at a lower depth a second and possibly a third deposit of carbonate richer than the upper one. The owners of the Judge Pendry mine acted upon the suggestion, and three days ago they were rewarded by striking, at 360 feet below the ground, the second layer of carbonate, parts of which assayed in the fabulous proportion of 14,000 ounces of silver to the ton. There is no reason for supposing that what has been done in the Judge Pendry may not be done in any other forty-eight paying mines in this neighborhood. In view of such prospects it is difficult to speak with mederation of the future of Lake county. In his address to the Legislature the Governor estimated the silver product of 1879 at $11,000,000, against $2,700,000 in 1878. The general estimate of miners at present is nearer $30,000,000 than $11,000,000. Up to this time the smelters have taken no account of ores which carried only forty ounces or less of silver to the ton. But when all the new smelting works are in operation it will be found pretty profitable to reduce ores which yield $40 to the ton. It would seem to trespass upon the credulity of your readers to set down in black and white the number of tons of this so-called "low-grade" ore which are in sight in this neighborhood, and which have never been sent to the smelter. There is enough, however, to make a sensible stir in the value of silver throughout the world.

S.

A BRUTAL EXHIBITION.

Dwyer Declared Victor in the Prize Fight Yesterday.

ERIE, May 8.—The Elliott-Dwyer prize fight took place this forenoon at Long Point, Canada, opposite Erie. It was won by Dwyer, twelve rounds being fought in twelve minutes and forty seconds.

The first round was unimportant. Both men claimed first blood. In the second round Dwyer put a sock dolager into Elliott's left eye, and the blood spurted forth. The first blood was declared for Dwyer by the referees. Third round—After some sparring the contestants clinched and Dwyer threw Elliott, falling heavily upon him. Fourth round—By a sledgehammer blow Dwyer knocked Elliott clean off his feet, the first knock down for Dwyer. Fifth round—Elliott got in some good body blows. Sixth round—Elliott sent Dwyer to grass. Seventh round—Dwyer punished Elliott pretty severely for his previous blows, and got in some heavy work. Eighth round—Was rather tame. Ninth round resulted in no material advantage to either. Tenth round—Elliott got in a good blow on Dwyer's optic. Eleventh round—They clinched, and in their gladiatorial struggle about the ring, both men tumbled over the ropes. Dwyer's second claimed a foul, but the referee ruled it fair. The twelfth round decided the fight, Dwyer throwing Elliott flat on his back and falling heavily on him. Dwyer was taken to his corner, and Elliott attempted to get up, but fell back insensible. Elliott and Goss are now in this city. Elliott is badly used up, at least five ribs being fractured. He can't be moved for a day or two.

GOOD RIDDANCE.

A Couple of Texas Desperadoes Kill Each Other.

SHERMAN, TEXAS, May 10.—A rumor reached here this afternoon of a duel to the death between two men, named Wiley and Jacobs, near Burlington, Montague county, on Red river. The two men were members of a band of cattle thieves, and fell out about a division of spoils. They met on the river bank, each armed with two revolvers, stepped off ten paces, and began firing at the word. Wiley fell mortally wounded at the third fire, but, raising himself on his arm, sent a ball crashing through Jacobs' brain, killing him instantly. Wiley died a few moments afterward, and both men were buried in the fatal field. Wiley sent the challenge to Jacobs, who lived in the Nation.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 17, 1879

HAYES' SECOND VETO.

Mr. HAYES sent to the House on Monday a second veto of the bill prohibiting the interference of troops with elections. His first was based on the ideas that the bill was out of place in an appropriation law and interfered with the powers of civil officers. His second repeats his belief the bill is unnecessary—of which he is not the constitutional judge—and then rejects the bill on the broad ground it is an unwarranted interference with the Federal power and an intrusion of State supervision amounting in spirit and tendency to State supremacy. HAYES says there will be no interference with elections by soldiers during his administration. But this may or may not be so. He is but putty in the hands of the Stalwarts, and GRANT was fully as profuse in pledges of this character, but did not hesitate to use troops to control elections, under the very law whose repeal HAYES vetoes, in a manner that wrung from two of HAYES' Cabinet the most scathing denunciation. HAYES *will* use the troops to influence and control elections whenever party advantage invites it. His denial and declaration for free elections is a delusion and a sham. There is nothing in his character that suggests anything but connivance with crime when the advantage is apparent. He crept into power over a slimy pathway of perjury, forgery and fraud, and his most notable administrative acts have been the distribution of hush money and bribes to ballot thieves who perfected their crimes under the protection of this very bayonet election law. No wonder HAYES holds on to the law. It made him President; at least his usurpation would not have been possible had the vetoed law been in force in 1876.

There is nothing in the bill HAYES vetoed harsher than that the Federal arms shall not be brought to the polls except as provided for by the Constitution. The country flourished and had free and honest elections from the organization of the Government down to 1865, without the law authorizing troops at the polls "to preserve the peace." It is only since this law was enacted that the military have controlled elections and came near, as in New York in 1870, inaugurating a bloody conflict in the streets of a great city. In the earlier history of the country, which HAYES cites to justify his action, wise and patriotic Presidents enforced the laws without the aid of the bayonet election law of 1865. It has only been an instrument of evil and oppression; it was procured for partisan purposes, and has within it the possibilities of civil war; not in the South, but here at the North. No available part of the army will be able to maintain DAVENPORT, two years hence, in the commission of the outrages and brutralities on the citizen and the right of suffrage, that distinguished his usurpations last fall in New York city. The Presidency will then be at issue. It is for use then and there that HAYES preserves the bayonet election law. He desires to do for GRANT or SHERMAN what GRANT did for him in 1876, under this law.

The whole theory of our election laws is that on this one day the citizen shall be free from arrest, molestation or intimidation. He is to pass upon the Government, and therefore the strong arm of the Government must be withdrawn from the shadow of the ballot box that the election may be free and unrestrained. The Constitution of Pennsylvania exempts voters from arrest or civil process in going to or returning from the polls, except in case of treason, felony or breach of the peace. And in the matter of military interference with elections, a law passed as far back as 1839, and still in full force, declares as follows:

> "No body of troops in the army of the United States or of this Commonwealth, *shall be present, either armed or unarmed, at any place of election within this Commonwealth during the time of election.*"

In most of the States of the Union—if we err not, in all of them—there are statuary or constitutional provisions of this character. We adopt this sensitiveness in regard to the interference of troops at elections from the action of the English people, who for one hundred and fifty years have prohibited the presence of troops at elections for members of Parliament under severe penalties, and have invalidated parliamentary elections because of the least sign of military or Government pressure. The American Congress hereafter will be apt to do the same, and reject any member chosen through the agency of troops or Deputy Marshals.

What will be the action of the Democrats on the appropriation bills, time will disclose. We believe in the absolute right of the Congress to accompany the vote of army supplies with conditions as to the use of the army. The Constitution gives this right in the clearest language. It never has been and never will be surrendered by any free people. But whether it will be for the best to make the issue in this shape at this time, is a point those who are on the ground charged with the responsibility, must determine.

A LITTLE searching economy in the Army bill will not be an unpopular measure with the people, and as Mr. HAYES seems to think it should not be paid unless he is privileged to use it for political purposes at elections, it may be as well to try short commons for a year or two. Our army now costs as much as it did when we were conducting a foreign war in Mexico in 1847, and its average annual cost since 1868, when GRANT and "let us have peace" came in, is about equal to the whole expenses of the Government in 1860, and greater than the entire expenses of Government were in 1850. There is one commissioned officer to every four privates, and to pay the officers takes $1,000,000 more than to pay the privates. Let us have a little economy in the army, since HAYES is in the notion.

CRUSHING HAYES TO ATOMS.

The Philadelphia *Times*, referring to the bill forbidding the interference of troops at elections, declares that "if the positions of parties were reversed, and the Democrats had the Executive and military power of the Government, the Republican leaders who are calling for bayonet elections would resist such authority in Democratic hands to the uttermost—even to civil revolution." There can be no doubt of this, and we have the proof at hand in the declarations of leading Republicans—the fathers of the party—during Mr. BUCHANAN's administration, when they sought to cripple the power of the President to enforce the laws, by military aid of the civil officers, which is a very different proposition from the bill to prevent military interference at elections. In one case, it was against organized resistance to the laws, while in the other it is simply to prevent military interference and control of elections. In the Senate, the Republican leaders in 1858, defending the right and duty of the House of Representatives to make conditions as to the use of the army in voting army supplies, laid down doctrines which are even more applicable at this time. These speeches of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, HENRY WILSON, WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, BENJAMIN F. WADE, JOHN P. HALE, and JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS constitute an overwhelming answer to the shallow sophistries and special pleading of Fraudulent HAYES.

We invite the attention of candid Republicans to the well-considered and weighty utterances of the men who created their party. WILLIAM H. SEWARD said:

> "The time was, and that not long ago, when a proposition to employ the standing army of the United States as a domestic police would have been universally denounced as a premature revelation of a plot, darkly contrived in the chambers of conspiracy, to subvert the liberties of the people and to overthrow the republic itself. The republic stands upon a fundamental principle, that the people, in the exercise of equal rights, will establish only just and equal laws, and that their own free and enlightened public opinion is the only legitimate reliance for the maintenance and execution of such laws. This principle is not even peculiar to ourselves—it lies at the foundation of the government of every free people on earth. If the founders of the Constitution had been told that within seventy years from the day on which they laid its solid foundations and raised its majestic columns a standing army would have been found necessary and indispensable merely to execute municipal laws, they would have turned shuddering away from the massive despotism which they had erected. * * Since the House of Representatives has power to pass such a bill (an appropriation bill) distinctly, it has power, also, to place an equivalent prohibition in any bill which it has constitutional power to pass. And so it has a constitutional right to place the prohibition in the annual Army Appropriation bill. I grant that this mode of reaching the object proposed is in some respects an unusual one, and in some respects an inconvenient one. It is not therefore, however, an unconstitutional one, or even necessarily a wrong one. It is a right one. If it is necessary to effect the object desired, and if that object is one that is in itself just, and eminently important to the peace and happiness of the country, or to the security of the liberties of the people. The House of Representatives, moreover, is entitled to judge and determine for itself whether the proceeding is thus necessary, and whether the object of it is thus important."

HENRY WILSON was of the same mind:

> "'The House of Representatives,' says Mr. Madison, 'can not only refuse, but they alone can propose the supplies requisite for the support of the Government.' This declaration is full, ample, complete. If the House can refuse the supplies requisite for the support of Government, if it possesses this complete and effective weapon for obtaining a redress of every grievance, and for carrying into effect every just and salutary measure, the occasion surely demands the full exercise of that power of the House, and in its firm exercise, to use the words of Madison, it will be sustained by the consciousness of being supported in its demands by right, by reason, and by the Constitution."

We have already quoted the memorable words of WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN. But they are well worth quoting again. The great Maine Senator said:

> "Does he not know well that in the English Parliament from the earliest times not only have appropriation and revenue bills gone together, but in cases without number it has been the habit of that Parliament to check the power of the Crown by *annexing conditions* to their appropriation of money? Does he not know that the only mode in which our ancestors of Massachusetts checked the powers of their royal governors *was by granting money only on conditions?* The power of supply and the power of annexing conditions to supply have always gone together in parliamentary history, and their joint exercise has never been denounced as a case of revolution, or calling for revolution, or tending to produce revolution in any shape or form whatever. It is a power essential to the preservation of our liberties."

BENJAMIN F. WADE was as benighted as his associates. Here is his opinion:

> "The Senator from Virginia tells us that if the House attempts to interpose a condition to an appropriation bill which they make, it is revolution. Well, sir, if to resist in any way measures like these is revolution, I say let revolution come. The pride of the American people, the principles of the American Government, demand revolution, if that be revolution. But is it revolution, Mr. President? Must the people's House of Representatives sit with their arms folded, and although the Constitution of the United States confers emphatically upon them the power to originate all revenue bills (which comprises the power to place these grants of money on such condition as they see fit,) must they refrain from exercising their authority in an emergency like this? Is this the liberty of the American citizen, that the people's House, where there really is a representation of the people, where the wisdom of the fathers placed the taxing power, are leading to revolution by annexing a condition to the appropriation of the people's money—a most wholesome restraint, putting a curb in the mouth of the traitor who sits in the executive chair, now stimulating this country, as fast as he can do it to civil war?"

Even more emphatic, if possible, is the language of JOHN P. HALE. Speaking of the right of the House to annex conditions to the appropriation bills, he said:

> "Mr. President, I understand this principle to be the great principle of English liberty incorporated in our Constitution, and it is the only recourse by which the Parliament of Great Britain have held the King in check. If we surrender it we shall give our own Executive an arbitrary power unknown to the Constitution, and not vested in the King of England. It is the only principle that is left of popular government by which the supremacy of the popular will can be maintained in this country or in England; and if we give it up to-day, we may just as well give up the experiment of this Government."

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS talked the same way:

> "I take the position which I have always maintained here for myself, and which I am unwilling in the midst of passing events to leave unproclaimed on this floor, and that is, that the people have a perfect, unlimited control of their own funds. We are the representatives of the people here. We are their agents, sent here to deal out their funds, and it is not for the Senate or for the Executive to say that we shall appropriate them for any object revolting to the proper sense of justice and propriety. I lay down this as a principle too old and too well understood to be disputed at this day."

How these manly utterances contrast with the new fangled Republican gospel preached by HAYES, GARFIELD, SECOR ROBESON and EDMUNDS. These men we have quoted were the recognized leaders of the Republican party of that day. They spoke with authority in its name, and they uttered its sentiments. Its editors, its stump speakers, the rank and file, even the camp followers, were with them to a man. That was only about twenty years ago.

VOICE OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

One reason why HAYES don't like Congress, is the fact, that the following resolution is on the record and will remain there to remind him that he holds his place by fraud and is indebted to perjurers and forgers, and not to the people:

> "*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States*, "That it is the duty of the House to declare, and this House does hereby solemnly declare, that Samuel J. Tilden, of the State of New York, received One Hundred and Ninety-six Electoral Votes for the office of President of the United States, all of which votes were cast and lists thereof signed, certified and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, by electors legally eligible and qualified as such electors, each of whom had been duly appointed and elected in a manner directed by the Legislature of the State, in and for which he cast his vote as aforesaid; *and that said Samuel J. Tilden having thus received the votes of a majority of the electors appointed as aforesaid, he was thereby duly elected President of the United States of America for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D., 1877;* and this House further declare that Thomas A. Hendricks having received the same number of electoral votes for the office of Vice President of the United States that were cast for Samuel J. Tilden for President as aforesaid, the said votes having been cast for him by the same persons who voted for the said Tilden for President as aforesaid, and at the same time and in the same manner, it is the opinion of this House *that the said Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana, was duly elected Vice-President of the United States, for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D., 1877.*"

"NO SUBSEQUENT ACTION CAN WIPE AWAY THE LETTERS OF THAT RECORD."

EDITORIAL MENTON.

HAYES is stronger than Congress and defies the law making power. Now let Congress adjourn and the people will understand who refused to sustain the army.

DON CAMERON for President, QUAY for the Senate and RUTAN for Governor, is the slate of the Republican politicians, according to the Lancaster *Intelligencer*.

ZACH CHANDLER wants to sue the Washington *Post* for libel in the Civil and Criminal Courts. This is rather a come down for a man who continually thirsts for gore.

HAYES wants the privilege of sending troops when and where he pleases, without being responsible to any State authority, he alone being the judge of the necessity.

THE inside roosters who consider GRANT their mutton are getting a little sick of the movement on the part of the Pennsylvania and other Legislatures, sending out unknown Republicans to catch GRANT on the wing. It don't look spontaneous like.

VANDERBILT, who is estimated to represent $100,000,000, says all he gets is his boarding and clothes, and might have added six feet of ground when he dies, with the privilege of having his body stolen, which never occurs in the case of a poor man.

THE fact that St. Paul, Minnesota, went Democratic last week by 800 majority, is the reason the associated press kept so quiet about the election there. Podunk corners if it goes Radical by 49 votes on a poll of a couple of hundred is flashed over the continent.

IF the regular army disbands, we presume there will not be any bayonets at the polls next election. Neither will the country go to pieces. HAYES had it in his power to keep it together, but ZACH CHANDLER would not let him. Let ZACH have his way, and we shall see how he comes out.

THE dispatches we get from St. Louis from day to day, about the exodusters and measures for their relief are not altogether satisfactory. A patriot named CONWAY is advertising himself too liberally. He wants to fit out a fleet of boats and coast along the lower Mississippi, for tramping negroes. But of course a collection must be first taken up, and that is the material point.

GEORGE W. CHILDS of Philadelphia, in behalf of himself, DREXEL and BORIE, denies he is managing the GRANT 'boom," and adds the personal friends of the General are opposed to his running, unless he is "forced into the field"—an important saving clause. The St. Louis *Times* neatly suggests GRANT has the benefit of the boom, and some other man—probably SHERMAN—the benefit of the organization.

THE New York *Herald* says that vessels are in quarantine at that port with yellow fever from infected places in the West Indies, and that ships from fever ports, in view of this, must also be at Mobile and New Orleans. It anticipates no serious trouble at New York, but the presence of the disease in the North-West is of more importance because of the possibilities of the climate. New Orleans seems to be making extraordinary precautions to avoid a visitation of the plague.

THE anti-Discrimination bill in the House was lost on Tuesday by a vote of 74 to 87. We presume the oil men are satisfied with the way HOYT and the Republicans have kept their promises. It would be a good plan for them, if they need comfort, to reprint some of the Governor's speeches, that captured their votes against DILL, in which he urged the anti-discrimination clauses of the Constitution should be enforced by needful laws. For a shrewd and keen business class, the oil men were taken in most beautifully. We can't say we sympathize with them.

THE New York *Herald*, in getting into the extreme inwardness of the Ohio campaign and the conspiracies of President-makers, says if THURMAM is nominaten for Governor, TILDEN may defeat him, while if SHERMAN is put up GRANT will slaughter him through his friends. It goes on:

> Some shrewd politicians have already seen that the only safe way out in Ohio is to let Mr. Tilden nominate the Democratic candidate and pledge himself to help carry the State. It is well understood, of course, that he would not propose the nomination of a rival, but it is supposed that he would give all the help he can to the election of a candidate who not only had no Presidential aspirations, but who would agree to secure at least a part of the Ohio delegation next year to Mr. Tilden. There are people here who think that Mr. Bishop is the man to carry out such an arrangement, and that he may therefore turn up in Columbus as Mr. Tilden's candidate for Governor of Ohio.

And possibly a Vice Presidential candidate next year with Mr. TILDEN if he succeeds in being elected Governor. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Monday favors the nomination of BISHOP, and objects to fighting the Presidential battle in Ohio this fall.

AMONG the recent stories told about supplies for political campaigns is one at the expense of Thurlow Weed. He went from Albany, where he then resided, down to New York, in 1856, and obtained from the Seward men a fund to enable him to defeat Fillmore. Having a dread of investigations, he placed $10,000 in an Albany bank to the credit of his partner, to be drawn out as it might be needed. A few days afterwards the partner dropped dead in the street and the bank paid over the money, with the other sums deposited by him, to his widow. This was not agreeable to Mr. Weed, but his disgust was increased when, a couple of years later, Mr. Fillmore wooed and married the widow—and the $10,000. Mr. Weed was interviewed about this the other day in New York and substantially confirmed it to a *World* reporter.

◆

ONE of the technical papers gives the following enumeration of articles manufactured from paper, displayed at the recent Berlin Exhibition; Animals, wash basins, water cans, carpeting, bonnets, a ship full rigged, lanterns, hats, masks, shirts, clothes in full suits, straps, hats, handkerchiefs, napkins, bath tubs, buckets, bronzes, flowers, urns, window blinds, asphalt roofing, material for garden walks, coral, jewelry, window curtains, skirts, lace, belting, a house made of pine, with paper roof, ceiling, cornice, interior walls, furniture, curtains, chandeliers, carpeting, ornamental doors, mantel and table ornaments; and finally a stove of asbestos paper burning away cheerfully and not consuming itself.

◆

EDWARD KINNEY, a negro, and Mary Hall, a white woman, are in the Virginia penitentiary for getting married, having been sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor for violation of the State law which prohibits intermariages between white and colored persons. Kinney and Hall were united in wedlock in the District of Columbia, according to the laws of the District, but on their return to Virginia they were arrested, tried, and convicted. Kinney owns a farm. The case has been taken up to the United States courts, on the ground that the State law is contrary to the Federal Constitution.

◆

HENRY WARD BEECHER lectured in Music Hall, Cincinnati on Saturday night to 3,000 persons on "The Common People." The Socialists took the opportunity to make a demonstration and announced "A Bread and Water Banquet over the Rhine" in remembrance of Beecher's reputed remark that bread and water was good enough for workingmen. The banquet consisted of bread served in tin plates upon rough tables and cups of cold water. It was, however, seasoned with very hot speeches denunciatory of Beecher and of everybody who disagrees with the Socialists. Mr. Beecher took occasion in his lecture to explain the bread and water story.

◆

THE citizens of Virginia ordered last September, from Thomas Delehanty of the Laurel Hill Marble Works of Philadelphia, a monument of Stonewall Jackson, which is now finished. The monument is of the composite order, and stands forty-eight feet high; base is of the Richmond granite, nine feet square, and four feet high; the rest of the monument is of Italian marble; plinth 6 feet 8 square, and 2 feet 6 high; with the inscription on front: "To the Unknown and Unrecorded Dead;" on the left hand side is:

"Who they were, none know;
What they were, all know."

◆

THE superiority of a license law that can be enforced to a prohibitory one that can't as a check upon drunkenness, is illustrated afresh in the experience of Boston. In 1874, the last year of prohibitory rule, the number of places in the city where liquor was sold was 3,090, and the number of drunken persons noticed by the police was 19,234. During the year ending with the 1st of May, under the license system, the number of liquor saloons was but 2,027, and the number of intoxicated people reported by the police only 14,929.

Lady Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as hop bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column
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A SECOND VETO.

Hayes Withholds His Signature From the Anti-Bayonet Bill.

Weak Reasons Assigned for His Action.

The Bill an Unwarranted Interference With the Federal Power.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The following is the message of the President of the United States, returning to the House of Representatives the bill entitled "An act to prohibit military interference at elections."

To the House of Representatives:

After careful consideration of the bill entitled "An act to prohibit military interference at elections," I return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections to its approval:

In a communication sent to the House of Representatives on the 29th of last month, returning to the House, without my approval, the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," I endeavored to show by quotations from the statutes of the United States now in force, and by a brief statement of the facts in regard to the recent elections in several States, that no additional legislation was necessary to prevent interference with elections by the military or naval forces of the United States.

The fact was presented in that communication that at the time of the passage of the act of June 18, 1878, in relation to the employment of the army as a *posse comitatus*, or otherwise, it was maintained by its friends that it would establish a vital and fundamental principle which would secure to the people protection against a standing army. The fact was also referred to, that since the passage of this act Congressional, State and municipal elections have been held throughout the Union, and that in no instance has complaint been made of the presence of United States soldiers at the polls.

Holding, as I do, the opinion that any military interference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections, and sincerely desiring to concur with Congress with all of its measures, it is with very great regret that I am forced to the conclusion that the bill before me is not only unnecessary to prevent such interference, but is a dangerous departure from the long settled and important constitutional principles. The true rule as to the employment of a military force at elections is not doubtful. No intimidation or coercion should be allowed to control or influence citizens in the exercise of their right to vote, whether it appears in the shape of combinations of evil disposed persons or of armed bodies of the military of a State, or of the military force of the United States. The elections should be free from all forcible interference, and, as far as practicable, from all apprehension of such interference. No soldiers, either of the Union or of State militia, should be present at the polls to take place or to perform the duties of an ordinary civil police force. There has been and will be, no violation of this rule under orders from me during this Administration. But there should be no denial of the right of the National Government to employ its military force on any day and at any place, in case such employment is necessary to enforce the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The bill before me is as follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force shall be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, and laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or Executive of the State where such force is to be used, and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed."

ARGUMENTS ADVANCED TO SUPPORT HIS POSITION.

It will be observed that the bill exempts from general prohibition against the employment of the military forces at the polls two specified cases. These exceptions recognize and concede the soundness of the principle that military force may properly and constitutionally be used at a place of election, when such use is necessary to enforce the Constitution and laws. But the excepted cases leave the prohibition so extensive and far reaching, that its adoption will seriously impair the efficiency of the Executive Department of the Government. The first act, expressly authorizing the use of the military power to execute the laws, was passed almost as early as the organization of the Government under the Constitution, and was approved by President Washington, May 24, 1792. It is as follows:

"SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by an ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in Marshals by this act, the same being notified to the President of the United States by an Associate Justice or District Judge, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the military of such State to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and if the militia of a State where such combinations may happen shall refuse, or be insufficient to suppress the same, it shall be lawful for the President, if the Legislature of the United States be not in session, to call forth and employ such numbers of militia of any other State or States most convenient thereto, as may be necessary, and the use of the militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the ensuing session."

In 1795 this provision was substantially re-enacted in a law which repealed the act of 1792. In 1807 the following act became the law by the approval of President Jefferson:

"That in all cases of insurrection or obstruction to the laws, either of the United States, or of any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purposes such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites of the law in that respect."

By this act it will be seen that the scope of the law of 1795 was extended so as to authorize the National Government to use not only "the militia but the army and navy of the United States in causing the laws to be duly executed."

The important provision of the acts of 1792, 1795 and 1807, modified in its terms from time to time, to adapt it to the existing emergency, remained in force until, by an act approved by President Lincoln, July 29th, 1861, it was re-enacted substantially in the same language in which it is now found in the Revised Statutes, viz:

"SEC. 5,298. Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the militia of any or all States and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States or to suppress such rebellion, in whatever State or Territory thereof, the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed, or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed."

This ancient and fundamental law has been in force since the foundation of the Government. It is now proposed to abrogate it on certain days and at certain places. In my judgment, no fact has been produced which tends to show that it ought to be repealed or suspended for a single hour, at any place, in any of the States or Territories of the Union. All the teachings of experience, in the course of our history, are in favor of sustaining its efficiency unimpaired on every occasion when the supremacy of the Constitution has been resisted and the perpetuity of our institutions imperilled. The principle of this statute enacted by the fathers has enabled the Government of the Union to maintain its authority and to preserve the integrity of the nation at the most critical periods of our history.

HUNTS UP PRECEDENTS.

My predecessors in the Executive office have relied on this great principle. It was on this principle that President Washington suppressed the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania in 1794. In 1806, on the same principle, President Jefferson broke up the Burr conspiracy by issuing orders for the employment of such force, either of the regulars or of the militia, and by such proceedings of the civil authorities as might enable them to suppress effectually the further progress of the enterprise. It was under the same authority that President Jackson crushed nullification in South Carolina, and that President Lincoln issued his call for troops to save the Union in 1861. On numerous other occasions of less significance, under probably every Administration, and certainly under the present, this power has been usefully exerted to enforce the laws without objection by any party in the country, and almost without attracting public attention. The great elementary constitutional principle which was the foundation of the original statute of 1792, and which has been its essence in the various forms it has assumed since its first adoption, is that the Government of the United States possess, under the Constitution, in full measure, the power of self-protection by its own agencies, altogether independent of State authority, if need be, against the hostility of State Governments.

It should remain embodied in our statutes unimpaired, as it has been from the very origin of the Government. It should be regarded as hardly less valuable or less sacred than the provision of the Constitution itself. There are many other important statutes containing provisions that are liable to be suspended or annulled at times and places of holding elections, if the bill before me should become a law. I do not undertake to furnish a list of them. Many of them, perhaps most of them, have been set forth in debates on this measure. They relate to extradition, to crimes against election laws, to quarantine regulations, to neutrality, to Indian reservations, to the civil rights of citizens and to other subjects. In regard to them all, it may be safely said that the meaning and effect of this bill is to take from the General Government an important part of its power to enforce the laws.

STATE RIGHTS.

Another grave objection to the bill is its discrimination in favor of the State and against the National authority. The presence or employment of the army or navy of the United States is lawful under terms of this bill at the place where an election is being held in a State, to uphold the authority of a State Government, then and there in need of such military intervention, but unlawful to uphold the authority of the Government of the United States, then and there in need of such military intervention.

Under this bill, the presence and employment of the army or navy of the United States would be lawful and might be necessary to maintain the conduct of the State election against the domestic violence that would overthrow it, but would be unlawful to maintain the conduct of a national election against the same local violence that would overthrow it. This discrimination has never been attempted in any previous legislation by Congress, and is no more compatible with sound principles of the Constitution or necessary measures and methods of our system of Government on the occasion of elections than at other times.

In the early legislation of 1792 and of 1795, by which the militia of the States was the only military power resorted to for the execution of Constitutional powers in support of State or National authority, both functions of the Government were put upon the same authority. By the act of 1807, the employment of the army and navy was authorized for the performance of both constitutional duties in the same terms. In all later statutes on the same subject matter, the same measure of authority to the Government has been accorded for the performance of both these duties. No precedent has been found in any previous legislation, and no sufficient reason has been given for discrimination in favor of the State and against the national authority which this bill contains.

Under the sweeping terms of the bill, the National Government is effectually shut out from the exercise of right and from the discharge of the imperative duty to use its whole executive power whenever and wherever required for the enforcement of its laws. In places and times where and when its elections are held, the employment of its organized armed forces for any such purpose would be an offence against the law unless called for by and therefore upon permission of the authorities of the State in which the occasion arises. What is this but the substitution of the discretion of State Governments for the discretion of the Government of the United States as to the performance of its own duties. In my judgment, this is an abandonment of its obligations by the National Government, a subordination of national authority and an intrusion of State supervision over national duties which amounts in spirit and tendency to State supremacy. Although I believe that the existing statutes are abundantly adequate to completely prevent military interference with the elections in the sense in which the phrase is used in the title of this bill, and is employed by the people of this country, I shall find no difficulty in concurring in any additional legislation limited to that object which does not interfere with the indispensable exercise of the powers of the Government and the Constitution and laws.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
Executive Mansion, May 12, 1879.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Consideration was resumed of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills.

Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Minn.) addressed the Senate to show the policy of Democrats is revolutionary and unconstitutional.

Mr. COKE (Dem., Tex.) followed, at the conclusion of whose speech the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) called attention to a petition presented by Mr McCaid, on Saturday, and printed in the *Record*, stating that a longer continuance of the session is fraught with danger to the peace and with disaster to the financial, commercial and other interests of the country; that measures inaugurated by Congress threaten revolution and strike down all the safeguards to a free and unintimidated ballot, and that this unprofitable session should be speedily terminated.

Mr. COX characterized the petition as an insult to Congress, and said he objected to the petition at the time, and therefore it should not have been printed.

A long discussion ensued, Mr. COX insisting that the petition should be struck out of the *Record*, and Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) taking the ground that that would be improper, and that the only proper remedy was an expunging of the petition by an action of the House, and in order to have that action, he insisted that the petition should be read so he could know what he was voting on.

The SPEAKER (after quoting precedents in support of his position) stated the House had control over the *Record* as much as it had over the Journal, and he would therefore submit the question to the House. He intimated that if he had his own will about it he would let the petition stay in the *Record* for what it is worth. If objection to the petition had been noted by the reporter, and inserted in the report, the petition could not have been printed in face of that objection, therefore the correction of the *Record*, by inserting objection, would necessarily exclude petitions. The discussion was protracted.

Finally the question was submitted as to whether the *Record* should be corrected by the insertion of the objection, (the Speaker stating such correction would necessarily exclude the petition), and the correction was ordered.

The SPEAKER thereupon congratulated the minority on the result, as it was a great protection to the minority. The introduction and reference of bills was then proceeded with.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

At 2:16, a message from the President was received, supposed to be the veto message of the bill prohibiting military inteference at the polls.

Mr. WARNER (Dem., O.) moved to proceed with the consideration of the Silver bill. Defeated without division.

Mr. F. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) hoped that the President's message would be read at once.

Mr. DIBRELL (Dem., Tenn.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill imposing a tax of two per cent. on excess of incomes over $2,000, and three per cent. on excess of incomes over $3,000. Rejected—yeas, 104; nays, 94, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

HOW THE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED.

The SPEAKER then, at 2:50 P. M., laid before the House the President's veto of the military interference bill.

There was considerable applause on the Republican side when the sentence was read which insists that the power of the Federal authority to employ troops when necessary should not be interfered with, and there was an incredulous sneer on the Democratic side at the President's assurance that he desired to act in harmony with Congress. The Republican applause was repeated at the reading of sentences relating to President Jackson crushing the nullification, and to President Lincoln issuing his call for troops to save the Union in 1861; also, at the allusion to the hostility of State Governments, and again at the suggestion that the bill was an intrusion of State supervision amounting in spirit and tendency to State supremacy.

On the conclusion of the reading, Mr. KNOTT (Dem., Ky.) offered a resolution directing the message to be entered on the Journal, and that the House will proceed to-morrow to consider the same. Agreed to.

TIME OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. F. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) a resolution for final adjournment of this session on the —— day of May (date not fixed) was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. DEERING (Rep., Ia.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, making appropriations for the support of the army.

Mr. KNOTT (Dem., Ky.) interposed a motion to adjourn, which was defeated—Yeas, 97; nays, 114. The Democrats voting against adjournment were Messrs. Blackburn, Bliss, Blount, Clymer, Coffroth, Culberson, Felton, Geddes, Martin (W. Va.), Martin (N. C.), Parsons, Poehler, Robertson and Wellborn. Greenbackers voting no were Messrs. De La Matyr, Ford, Jones, Lowe, Murch, Stevenson and Weaver.

Mr. Ladd voted aye.

THE ARMY BILL.

The House then proceeded to vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the Army Appropriation bill, (being the same introduced to-day by Messrs. Young and Townsend of Ohio), the same as the regular House bill, with the sixth and ninth sections out.

The motion was rejected—Yeas, 101; nays, 109. As between Democrats and Republicans, it was a strict party vote, the Democrats all voting nay and Republicans all voting aye. Of Greenbackers, Messrs. De La Matyr, Ford, Gillette, Jones, Lowe, Murch, Stevenson and Weaver voted yea, and Mr. Ladd, nay.

The result of the vote was greeted with clapping of hands on the Democratic side and with counter demonstrations on the Republican side.

The House, at 4:50, adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Mr. BAYARD (Dem. Del.) reported favorably from the Committee on Finance the House bill for the exchange of subsidiary coin for legal tender money, and asked for its consideration. It went over under objection.

Consideration was then resumed of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The clerk read the clause which the Committee on Appropriations proposed should be stricken out, namely, "In order to provide for the speedy payment of arrearages of pensions, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue immediately in payment thereof the ten million dollars in legal tender currency now in the Treasury kept as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency."

Mr. BOOTH (Rep., Cal.) opposed the amendment striking out the clause, and could see no reason why the money should not be used for the payment of arrears of pensions.

Mr. BAYARD supported the amendment and caused to be read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, saying that the diversion of the money for the purpose stated would be to increase the public debt to that amount, and suggesting that it would be better to issue bonds to meet the obligation.

Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.) said the Committee on Appropriations were divided on the amendment. For himself, he was in favor of directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out the residue of ten millions, nearly $8,445,388, for arrears of pensions. Why not pay out money which was lying idle instead of issuing bonds to bear interest. He criticised the financial policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, saying that the latter had made himself the trustee of bankers and bondholders by giving them the choice of coin in which they shall be paid, instead of paying them with silver coin.

Mr. WALLACE (Dem. Pa.) was in favor of the bill as it came from the House, and therefore agreed with Mr. Beck, his colleague on the Committee on Appropriations. The bill simply proposed to apply idle money to the payment of arrears of pensions. He argreed with Mr. Voorhees, that there was no general resumption of specie payments, but merely an equalization of currency.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep. Vt.) would vote to strike out the clause under consideration because it was vicious and involved a financial question in an appropriation bill.

The question was then taken on striking out said clause as recommended by the Committee on Appropriations, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay arrearages of pensions with the ten millions kept as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency.

It was decided in the negative—yeas, 25; nays, 37, and therefore the clause remains in the bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE VOTE ON THE VETO QUESTION.

Mr. KNOTT (Dem., Ky.,) then called up the veto message, and demanded the previous question on the passage of the Military Interference bill over the President's veto.

The previous question was seconded and the House proceeded to vote. The result of the vote was, yeas, 127; nays, 97; so there not being the two-thirds vote required by the Constitution, the bill was rejected. Ten of the Greenbackers voted in the affirmative, the other three (Barlow, Forsyth and Russell) not voting. The veto message was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. HAWLEY (Rep. Conn.), it was ordered that the votes of yesterday on the Income Tax bill and on the Army Appropriation bill shall be republished in the *Record*, this being rendered necessary by various changes and additions made since the announcement of those votes. The vote on the Income Tax bill was first announced as 104 yeas and 94 nays. It now stands yeas 112, nays 94.

The House then took up in the morning hour the bill reported from the Committee on Revision of Laws (to repeal and amend certain sections of the revised statutes for the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts) and was addressed in explanation and advocacy of the bill by Mr. TOWNSHEND (Dem. Ill.), who reported it.

THE SILVER BILL.

At the close of Mr. Townshend's speech (the morning hour having expired), the House took up the bill relating to the coinage laws and coin and bullion certificates.

Mr. WARNER gave notice he would ask a vote to-morrow at three o'clock. The House was addressed by Mr. BUCKNER (Dem. Mo.) in support of the bill except as to the eighth section providing for certificates of deposit. He was in favor not only of the coining of silver dollars to the utmost capacity of the mines but of increasing that capacity. Though the present bill was not all that he could desire, still he would heartily vote for it as being in the right direction. He criticized the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the Silver law which he thought demanded a rebuke from the representatives of the people.

The policy of the Secretary had been to bull gold and bear silver, notwithstanding the action of Congress in passing the Silver bill. At the time of the passage of that bill it had been predicted that remonetization would destroy our credit, depress our bonds and restrict the refunding process. No one of those predictions had been verified. Now those predictions would again be made and with the same result, and the friends of this bill would be denounced as lunatics and financial mountebanks. Mr. BROWNE declared himself to be a bi-metallist, in favor of both gold and silver, with so much paper currency as could be converted into either of those metals at the option of the holders. He was, however, opposed to the present bill because it gave the profits of coinage to speculators, capitalists and bullion holders. It was robbing the people in the interest of these bullionists. The ever recurring never ending disposition on the part of Congress to interfere with the monetary, tariff and revenue laws was a cause of disquiet in every industrial interest in the country, which was another reason for his opposing the bill. Had it not been for these continued efforts to demoralize and tinker with the monetary system of the country, the people of this country would be the holders of our bonds. The gentleman from Indiana (De La Matyr) would keep his heresies out of political action. The day was not far distant when the United States would owe its whole debt to its own people.

Mr. SPRINGER (Dem. Ills.)—What party has tinkered with currency? Who passed the act of '69 to strengthen the public credit and the Resumption act?

Mr REED (Rep. Me.)—The Republican party. No doubt about it.

Mr. SPRINGER—Then the Republican party has tinkered with currency.

Mr. BELFORD (Rep. Col.) offered an amendment providing that the silver bullion which may be deposited for coinage must be the product of mines of the United States.

Mr. FORT (Rep. Ills.) obtained the floor.

Mr. WARNER, who has charge of the bill, again gave notice that he would call the previous question to-morrow at three o'clock, and moved that the House take a recess.

To this Mr. FRYE (Rep., Me.) objected, saying he wanted the discussion of the measure to be continued for a week longer, as it was a very harmless discussion, and there being no quorum present, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Mr. VEST (Dem., Va.) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill proposing to organize Indian Territory into a State, and providing for its admission into the Union. His resolution making inquiry as to whether any part of Indian Territory had been purchased by the United States with a view of locating Indians or freedmen thereon, was agreed to.

Consideration was resumed of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem., O.) obtained the floor and will address the Senate to-morrow.

Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.) moved an amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, namely: "In order to provide for the speedy payment of of arrearages of pensions, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to issue immediately in payment thereof that portion of ten millions in legal tender currency, now in the Treasury, kept as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, etc.

There are now over eight million dollars remaining of the fund.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep. Vt.) moved an amendment to the pending amendment so that the Secretary might use the money "if necessary, in lieu of positive direction to do so." He said the funding act was executed according to law, and that the Secretary had paid no more interest than he was warranted in doing.

Morrill's amendment was then rejected, and Beck's agreed to.

After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to coinage and to coin and bullion certificates.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ewing's speech, Mr WARNER (Dem. O.) demanded the previous question, pending which Mr. KILLINGER (Rep. Pa.) moved to lay the bill on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered on that motion, pending which Mr. CONGER (Rep. Mich.) moved to adjourn. The motion was carried by a vote by tellers of yeas, 100; nays, 97, and the House adjourned.

BORN BLIND.

Restored to Sight by Operation.

The final result of another interesting case of infantile blindness from cataract at birth, was accomplished last week by Drs. Sadler and Slocum, 253 Penn avenue. The little patient was a child of Mr. S. S. Gardiner of Edersville, Washington county, Penn'a. About one year ago one eye was fully restored and the other partially. On Tuesday last the child was given an anesthetic, and the other eye perfectly cleared of the obstruction to its sight, and returned home the same day. It sees everything that comes within reach, and the eyes have become steady in place of the constant rolling.

We Believe

That if everyone would use Hop Bitters free there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost. To its use. We advise all to try it.—*U. & A. Rochester, N. Y.*
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THE OLD WORLD.

An Extensive Colliery Strike in England Impending.

Terrible Mortality from an Unknown Disease in Russia.

GERMANY.

PROVISIONS OF BILL FOR GOVERNMENT OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

BERLIN, May 14.—The bill relative to Alsace-Lorraine has the following provisions: The Emperor will appoint a stadtholder who will act as a representative of the Imperial Government and will reside at Strasburg. The office of President of the Department of Alsace-Lorraine, now attached to the Chancellory, will be abolished. A ministry, with Secretary of State will be formed at Strasburg, and a Council of State will also be established, which will consist of a General commanding troops in Alsace-Lorraine, a Secretary of State, the Chief Provincial officials and seven members, who will be appointed by the Emperor. The stadtholder will be President of Council. The Provincial Committee will henceforth number 58. A delegate, to be elected by the Provincial Committee subject to the approval of the Emperor, will represent Alsace-Lorraine in the Federal Council.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STRIKE OF COLLIERS THREATENED.

LONDON, May 14.—A conference was held at Barnsley yesterday, at which 120,000 colliers were represented. It decided to demand ten per cent. increase of pay, and if refused, to stop work throughout the country. Another conference will be held in Birmingham in five weeks to fix the date for giving notice of a strike. The interval will be devoted to agitation.

RUSSIA.

A TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.—The disease which has broken out in Caucasus proves fatal in twenty-four hours. In Derby, which contains one hundred and fifty houses seventy persons have died. In Medevrichri with two hundred houses there are two hundred persons dead. Mortality elsewhere is on the same scale.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

THE Empress Augusta of Germany, has arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to Queen Victoria.

FLOODS have destroyed 300 houses in Kottori, Hungary. The harvest prospects in that district are ruined.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE of Prussia, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, was delivered of a daughter on Monday.

IN German diplomatic circles it is considered that in view of the efforts of radicalism in France a solid settlement there is scarcely possible.

FRED PLAISTED of New York publishes a challenge in London offering to row Butman of Shadwell, Messenger of Teddington, or Kempster of Sunderland, over the Thames championship course, or their own distance, for £100 to $200 a side.

THERE was a great conflagration on Wednesday night at Poonah, India, an important Government and military center, eighty miles southeast of Bombay. The Government school, Boadwar Palace, law courts, postoffice, police office and fifty houses were completely destroyed.

IT was announced in the German Reichstag that Austria and Russia had consented to become parties to the Anglo-German treaty for the prevention of the slave trade on the African coast, but that France and the United States, though asked to do so, were hardly expected to join as they were unwilling to admit the mutual right of search.

CONGRESSIONAL SITUATION.

What the Democrats Will do Regarding Appropriation Bills.

An Address to the People in Reply to the Veto.

(Cincinnati Enquirer Special.)

A good night's sleep upon the veto has put even the hot-headed Democrats in a better frame of mind. Last night there were some unduly excited men who were in favor of letting the Army bill fall altogether, and for Congress to dust out and let the army get along the best way it could. Indeed, a good many of the cooler-headed ones also favored a stand against the passage of the bill, unless the President signed it, with the Anti-Bayonet bill as a rider. But the trouble is conceded to be that such a plan would be dangerous to attempt, and for the reason that the party could not be held solid in favor of it. Nor would the Greenback members unite with the Democrats in such an aggressive policy. Aleck Stephens, Felton and Spear, of Georgia; Wells of Missouri; Morse, of Massachussetts, and other Democrats, would also kick; so that the net result of such a policy would be that, with the solid Republican vote, the Greenback and the Democractic kickers, the Army bill would be passed without the riders, even though a majority of the Democrats decreed in caucus otherwise.

Of one thing there is now positive assurance, and that is, that Congress will not adjourn without voting the supplies in some shape. Just how the present dilemma will be overcome, is yet speculation; but the probability is that in the end a joint resolution will be passed continuing the appropriations for the Army and Executive Departments, on the basis of last year's bills until January next. It is not the intention of the Democrats to caucus upon the situation at present. They will follow out the program mapped out by the Joint Caucus Committee before the Anti-Bayonet bill was sent to the President; that is, pass the Legislative bill and await the veto which will come; then pass the Marshals and Supervisors law in a separate bill and the Juror's test oath in another. The belief now is that the President will veto all of them, under the pressure which will be put upon him to do so as a party necessity. Then the Legislative bill will be passed, with a proviso that no money appropriated for the Department of Justice shall be used to pay Deputy Marshals and Supervisors of Elections, except as is specially provided for. This, it is expected, will also be vetoed, on the ground that it denies to the civil officer the necessary protection to enforce his authority. Then an amendment will be added to the Army bill restricting the amount to be expended under it for the transportation of troops. This, the Republicans say, will be vetoed, on the ground that it would interfere with the constitutional prerogatives of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

Indeed, it is not thought that either of the disputed bills will receive the sanction of the President, if any political legislation of any nature is injected into them, either as a direct proposition or in a roundabout way, to accomplish that which cannot be attained in a direct way, and the Democrats are fast finding it out. They now believe that the President will arbitrarily use the veto power for party prestige. Nevertheless, they will go on, and try him to the last ditch, and then they will upset the cry of revolution by extending last year's bills, but before doing so will get a parting shot at the President in this wise: One of the joint rules of the two Houses provides that Congress may, when it is thought necessary, unite in an address to the President directing his attention to such subjects as may be deemed expedient. It is the intention to utilize this rule if it comes to the pinch. If it is decided to extend last year's bills, the resolution extending them will be accompanied and sent to the President with an address from Congress. This will recite the honest effort Congress has made to repeal obnoxious statutes growing out of the exigencies of the war, and the manner in which the one man power has subverted the voice of the people through their representatives. It will review the history of the disagreement between the Executive and Congress and will call the attention of the people to the manner in which, for party ends, the Executive, without good cause shown, has stifled the popular will. It will be drawn up with ringing and well rounded sentences, and is expected to make an effectual paper bullet. The boys will then go home and appeal to the people. If this plan is adopted, and it is claimed to be about the most decent way of getting out of the hole, Congress ought to be ready to put up its shutters very early in June.

WASHINGTON.

Hearing in the Case of Senator Ingalls.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—L. E. Eggers and F. S. Stumbaugh of Kansas, had a hearing to-day before the Senate Committee on Privileges and and Elections in regard to the allegations of the memorial signed by them and others charging that the election of Senator Ingalls was procured by bribery.

PASSPORTS REQUIRED OF ALL WHO ENTER RUSSIA.

Hoffman, the American in charge at St. Petersburg, informs the Department of State that every one coming into Russia must be provided with a passport verified by the Russian Consul. He must be registered at the police station and must comply with the regulations or be subject to fine or imprisonment. St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Kieff, Khartcoff and Talka are especially subject to strict police surveillance. All the principal ministers of the Imperial Government are accompanied by mounted Cossacks when they appear in public. Hotels and boarding houses are under police surveillance.

COLORED COMPLICATIONS.

Resulting in the Death of Several Black Brethren.

REAGAN, TEXAS, May 14.—To-day Sam Brakart, colored, accused another negro, Charles Anderson, of cursing his wife. A fight ensued, ending in Anderson stabbing Brakart, who was cut almost to pieces and died in twenty minutes. The murderer escaped.

HOW MR. GRAY GOT RID OF A RIVAL.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, May 14.—A negro named James Gray, suddenly returning home, found another negro, Ben Franklin, in too close proximity to Lucinda Robinson, the mistress of Gray. The latter, enraged with jealousy, seized an ax and assaulted Franklin, whom he beat over the head, cutting through the skull at the base of the brain. Franklin died and was buried yesterday. After slaying his rival, Gray coolly walked down to the Police Office and drove out with some women. He is now in jail, held for murder.

ADDING MURDER TO OUTRAGE.

BREMOND, TEXAS, May 14.—Two negroes, Sandy Justus and Charles Harrison, quarreled yesterday. Justus asserted that Harrison was the paramour of his wife, and went to Harrison to settle it. The lie passed, when a fight ensued. Justus, being unarmed, was fatally stabbed by Harrison, who literally carved his enemy to death.

MISSOURI PLEASANTRIES.

Double-Barreled Shot-Gun Exercises at a Sunday-School.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., May 14.—A Grant City letter to the *Gazette* tells of a terrible tragedy perpetrated at the Lutellon school house, Nodaway county, last Tuesday. For some time a feud had existed between the Engle boys and a young man named Edward Godsey. Recently one of the Engle boys sent word to Godsey that if he would meet him at Sunday-school the next Sabbath, he (Engle) would whip him. Godsey, with the foolhardy courage for which he was noted, went: but instead of finding the one who had challenged him, met the young scamp's father, Cam Engle, who proposed to fight for his son.

The parties quarreled, and agreed to meet over the hill, a short distance from the school-house. On the way Engle passed his wagon, and taking out his double-barreled shot-gun, which he had concealed in some hay, approached Godsey and fired, sending nine buckshot into the breast of his victim. Death was instantaneous. The murderer escaped. He is about fifty years of age, and the murdered youth was only twenty. There is talk of mob violence in case the slayer is caught.

THE COLORED EXODUS.

No Desire to Prevent Negroes Leaving —The Movement Waning.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The steamboat companies deny reports they have refused transportation to colored refugees. The desire to prevent the negroes from leaving the South is changing, and now the planters don't seem to care whether they leave or not. The officers of the latest arrived boats say they are not hailed on the way up by the negroes, and they don't believe there are any such numbers of refugees on the river banks as has been stated. They further state the excitement is fast dying out, and will cease altogether in a short time.

The Coal Miners.

A largely attended convention of coal miners was held at West Elizabeth on Tuesday afternoon and evening and yesterday morning to consider the question of restriction on the output of coal and in the hours of labor. Thomas Gray served as chairman and L. Walters of Fayette city and E. B. Campbell served as Secretaries. Reports were read from a large number of pits which favored eight hours time and sixty bushels as a days work. Many other pits favored eight hours and not over seventy-five bushels as a days work. A discussion of the question was had but no action was taken further than to decide to call a mass meeting at some future day in each pool to further consider the question of restriction. Another resolution was adopted providing that the miners shall not dig coal for less than three cents per bushel.

A Game That Didn't Work.

C. C. Smith, a Greene county farmer living near Waynesburg, Wednesday brought to market some sheep and after he had sold the animals, took a stroll to see the sights. He was followed by Charles Ward, who snatched the farmer's watch just as the latter was about to board a train for his home last evening. Ward then jumped on a passing freight train, but the depot authorities telegraphed to Temperanceville, and there the train was stopped and Ward was arrested. The watch was found on his person. Farmer Smith was also retained.

BUY Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Use Hall's vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Adopt Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

AN IMPORTANT LECTURE,

Delivered by Mrs. Dr. L. S. Carter, at the Fifth Avenue Lyceum, May 8th, 1879.

On Nature's Laws; Or, the Prevention of Disease, and its Cure, by Absorption.

I have invited you here to-night, not with the intention of affording you amusement, or offering you a literary treat, but to make some plain statements about matters which should be of the greatest interest to us all, as they are of the utmost importance to our health and welfare.

I have endeavored to make the discussion of these subjects as little dry and wearisome as possible, to still do them justice, and if you will hear me to the end and decide, not hastily, but referring the matter to your better judgment, you will, I am sure, believe that I have dealt with most serious questions fairly, and with an honest, earnest appreciation of the truth of every word I shall utter. I wish to tell you some plain facts about the ills and aches to which our human frame is liable, but I do not propose to specify certain troublesome diseases without also being able to show you how to prevent the same, and also a simple, safe and sure cure. For you know—

> Of all the evils under the sun
> There is a remedy, or there's none;
> If there is one, try and find it.

For we have no call to endure needless suffering, and a diseased or weak body reacts upon the mind and produces mental inactivity and depression of an uneven temper.

I wish to speak mainly of those diseases which arise from a disordered stomach and torpid liver. Regulate these two organs so they perform their functions properly, and you will remove nine-tenths of all the ills that flesh is heir to. The reason of this is easily understood. The first stomach receives the food after it has been masticated and mixed and covered with the saliva of the mouth, and if the stomach is healthy, gastric juice, which is both a solvent and antiseptic, appears in abundant quantities, mixed with the food and exciting the muscular motion of the stomach, which churns the food back and forth, from left to right and right to left again, until it is thoroughly saturated with and partly dissolved by the juice, but only partly digested. It then passes through a valve called pylorus into the second stomach, or duodenum, where it comes in contact and is mingled with juices from small glands and with the juices of the pancreas, and also with the bile of the liver. This latter is of a yellow color and is very bitter. The pancreatic juice is mild, much like the saliva of the mouth. With the aid of these important properties digestion continues and the separation takes place of the indigestible material from the nutritive portion, the chyle, which is absorbed by the lacteals and carried through the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct, which is a strong tube about the size of a small goose quill, situated in front of the spine, and thence into the veins near the heart.

The heart sends the blood out through the arteries into the extremes of the system and to the surface, where the blood vessels terminate in the smallest possible tubes. Thus we have seen the food converted into blood and sent all over the body. In this circuit it leaves its vitalizing influences and returns through the veins to the heart for redistribution.

This returning venous blood is dark and loaded with impurities, and needs to be clarified and revivified.

The liver, kidneys, lungs and skin are all constantly employed in carrying off the poison, dead, effete matter of the human system.

The liver should remove from the blood a large proportion of this poisonous matter and from it secrete bile, which is nature's cathartic. The kidneys should take from it the surplus water, thus preserving a uniform temperature, and also remove those poisons having nitrogen in them. The lungs should take from the blood carbon and impart oxygen through contact with the atmosphere.

The remainder of the impure matter passes off through the skin and the natural outlets of the body. When any of these organs are interrupted or obstructed in their offices by disease or mechanical injury, the others are naturally quickened into undue activity, in trying to do what the impaired organs have left undone. Thus, when the blood comes to the liver, on its way to the heart, if the liver fails to perform its proper functions, the kidneys, lungs and skin become overworked and ultimately give out. The lungs, developing weakness and inflammation, are in a condition for pneumonia to set in on exposure. The skin shows its efforts by the sallow, yellow tints, which are apparent when the liver is torpid and the blood clogged with malarial poison. But the kidneys are most apt to suffer injury from this condition of things, and unless relief is obtained the result is chronic difficulty. There is rarely a kidney trouble that is not preceded by some derangement of the liver, and many developments of disease have their origin in the liver. Just as soon as it fails in its duty, the blood, still making the circuit of the entire system every few minutes, seeks relief but does not find it, and gradually the finer tissues become involved and the weak places begin to show trouble, and we may be sure if there is a natural predisposition to any disease in any organ or part of the body this poisonous blood will find it, but if our blood is rich and pure it will heal all contracted diseases and repair all injuries.

In the absence of sufficient quantities of the gastric juice in the first stomach the food must ferment and decompose, and pass into the duodenum as a vile poison. Neither the pancreatic juice, the bile or any known property can ever restore it to the condition nature intended it. This unnatural disposition of the food is the cause of much suffering, and produces innumerable diseases.

This shows, also, the great impropriety of eating too much, for it is evident that, even in health, if more food is taken at a time than there is gastric juice to dissolve, some of it must pass down undigested, and become a source of much irritation and injury to the intestines. The too prevalent notion that a person, sick or well, may eat as much as he wants—that is, until his appetite is satisfied, or his stomach is full—is a most pernicious doctrine, and productive of much suffering. It is a fact that a little food, well digested, will sustain health and vigor, and that if but little is taken it will generally be well digested. The digestive organs should never be forced to commence action on a new supply till they have rested from their labors if well, or are relieved of their burdens if obstructed. Eat a variety of those articles that by long trial and careful observation you find best to agree with you, but don't eat too much or too often. Do not, however, apply these rules too closely to children, for in them the demands of a growing body are the source of a keen appetite. Be careful that they do not early acquire a relish for rich viands, but give them plain, nourishing food ripe fruit and good milk, and you may safely leave the quantities thereof to their own apparent need to determine.

Perhaps some of you may feel interested to hear how the gastric juice, the digestive agent of the first stomach, is formed. It is a fluid secreted by the arterial capillaries that pierce the villous coat of the stomach. There is seldom much of it free in the stomach. It appears by the observations of Dr. Beaumont, who was permitted to inspect its operations in the case of St. Martin, the Canadian trapper, whose stomach was permanently opened to view by a gunshot wound, that the gastric juice is secreted powerfully by the proper vessels just at the time the food comes in contact with the stomach.

A surgical operation which was recently performed successfully in Paris has enabled French physiologists to observe the processes of digestion by actually looking into the stomach of the patient. A study of this case has shown that milk promotes digestion, and that at the end of four hours after food is taken the stomach is generally empty, but that hunger is not usually felt until an hour or two later.

Too much fluid in food, or using a too great quantity of drink at meals, causes the stomach to relax, lessons the force of the gastric juice, and thus retards digestion. And the use of wines and liquors, any fermented or alcoholic stimulants whatever, renders the gastric juice inert, and a perfect digestion impossible.

The cause of nearly all our ills begins at the first stomach and extends thence to the liver, and finally to every organ and part of the system. Here then must also begin the cure; but not by a free use of powerful drugs. Medicine kills more than disease, it cannot cure.

At best it is only intended either to stimulate the action of the vital organs, and thus impart to the patient a false strength in the hope thus to throw off the severe present sickness, in which cases look out for the reaction in which a return to health and strength is slow and tedious or a relapse results, which is usually fatal, or as in the use of opiates, they merely suspend present pain but do not remove either it or its cause, they leave the disease the same but palsy the resistance of the constitution. Nature alone can cast out disease and restore to health, and the less she is tampered with the better. She does this by external influences, by medicinal food, by herbs, roots, etc.

The curing of disease by the outward application of healing properties is continually increasing in favor; nor are the principles on which this method is based either new or unfamiliar. Physicians frequently order various outward applications to aid or take the place of medicine. Cranberries are used as a poultice for erysipelas or diseases of a like nature. A cold water compress, occasionally renewed, will relieve the inflamed throat. Oils are used for the relief of irritation, though some of them, as castor oil or croton, are themselves irritating. You can reach inflammation or affection of the lungs through the pores of the skin, without which treatment swallowing quarts of medicine would be of no avail.

The method of curing disease by absorption, rather than drugging the stomach, is so well understood in England that a committee appointed by the Royal Medical Society to investigate the subject reported as follows: "The activity of nearly every substance which can be used is three, if not four times greater when it is given by the skin than when it is swallowed." It is now generally admitted that absorption takes place from the general surface of the body, though at one time this was much discussed by physiologists. Let us understand the reason of this. In the skin and under the skin, and penetrating through all the tissues and to all the organs of the body, in many places forming a complete network, are fine ducts and small glands called the lymphatics. These are the chief absorbents of the body, although absorption takes place by the blood vessels also. It is because of the lymphatics extending from the skin to every organ and every part that a raw or piercing wind or a damp atmosphere penetrates its way through us. And this is also why the touch of deleterious matter makes us sick and contact with poisons may poison us unto death. For the same reason the proper remedies placed upon the surface have power to remove disease. We bathe not merely for the cleanliness of the skin, but because a healthy skin is not only the result, but also in part the cause of a healthy internal organism. If you would heal the sickness work with the skin, make use of these natural outlets, the million little paths God has provided, through which evils may be expelled and good may come to us. Give to the diseased body, the worn out brain and the unnerved mind those natural remedial agents, refreshing sleep and the health giving atmosphere and enlivening sunshine, lavished so bountifully upon us. Cure yourself, in part, as Will Carleton cures the sick woman in his popular poem, "The Doctor's Story."

> I opened the blinds, the day was bright,
> And God gave Mrs. Rogers some light.
> I opened the window, the day was fair,
> And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air.

The changes which are continually being made in the manner of curing diseases are well illustrated by the difference between the present and former methods of treating fevers. In the old way the patient was bled, physicked, purged and starved, until no reactive power remained, when he gave up the ghost to the treatment instead of the disease. Among all the rest of the unintentional abuse which he received, water was refused to him. The doctors in those days said: "Cold water is death," and the sufferer begged for it in vain to allay the fever fire until he died from the want of it. To-day the patient gets clear water, ice, ice water, all manner of cooling drinks, milk, etc., because investigation has since taught us that, when the system is burning with fever and is thus very thirsty, water and other fluids enter the blood immediately by the nervous absorbents of the stomach, and are transmitted directly to the veins and heart—a wise and benevolent provision of the Great Architect of Nature for the prompt relief of the body in fever—for which disease natural fluids, outward applications, bathing, etc., are the most appropriate remedies.

Of the efficiency of external application in lung difficulty I can myself bear living and deeply grateful witness, for I was brought very near to death when life was but fairly begun, and when all the love and happiness it offered me would have made it not easy to relinquish. My life was saved by the outward application of a remedy which, of necessity, worked speedily and faithfully ere it should be too late to work at all. Naturally a careful, healthful diet, attention to clothing and daily exercise in the open air, although it was midwinter, aided this curative.

That prompt and efficient treatment, without distressing me with nauseous drugs, which I was in no condition to bear; that skillful cure, with the use of no medicine, except a simple tonic when the cure was already effected, I have just cause to remember while life shall endure.

And again of late years was relief afforded me without the necessity of swallowing a single drop of medicine.

With a system reduced by unusual drains upon it and nerves and vitality weakened by a confined life, which I could not avoid, I had fallen an easy prey to a number of diseases, not of themselves at once dangerous, but which in time might have become so, and which were at any rate sufficiently inconvenient and painful. If any of you have ever been forced to sit up in your bed at night and hold your head with both hands with neuralgic pains darting through it in every direction, then I have no need to tell you that this is real bodily suffering. For weeks at a time I had my feet so swollen with the rheumatism that to stand for five minutes was distressing, and to walk without limping impossible, and added to these was indigestion, produced by haste and carelessness in eating. All this I bore with such powers of endurance as I possessed, with no attempt at dosing, for I know too well that these are troubles no medicine can cure. My husband was away from home in a distant city, practising with the most wonderful success the then comparatively new method of curing disease entirely by absorption. Returning home unexpectedly, he found me as I have described, and put me at once under the Holman treatment. I put on the pad at night on going to bed, and slept soundly. When I awoke in the morning the neuralgia was gone, though the cessation of the pain left my head weak and light as an empty basket. Within a week I was cured of the rheumatism, and I have had neither of them since. In ten days I was perfectly well. And it is because of the great benefit I derived from this treatment that I stand before you to-night to advocate it with all the powers of language that I possess, and when I hear, as I do daily, the heartfelt thanks of those who have suffered for years and found no relief in any treatment but this, I feel that I have no choice but to devote myself to the cause of humanity, to the end that all who do not yet know of the Holman Pad, or are at all doubtful of the results it achieves, shall know of it, if my voice can reach them. The Fever and Ague and Liver Pad was invented by Dr. Holman after having himself used unsuccessfully all the remedies known to physicians of every school. By careful research he compounded the vegetable ingredients of the pad, his dry plaster, as he then called it, and with it effected his own cure. And during the past five years, in various parts of the United States, it has had the most remarkable success in alleviating the sufferings of humanity. And the great feature of the treatment, and the one which renders it precious beyond estimation, is that no medicine is taken into the stomach. What a power this wonderful discovery is can best be appreciated by those who have been suffering from the old system of dosing with poisonous drugs, and who have been made happy by the use of this simple restorative.

The Pad is twofold in its action. It absorbs from the system all billious, malarious and medicinal poisons and throws into it a healthful vegetable tonic, being worn directly over the liver, stomach and centre of the nervous system which pervades the digestive organs, where there is but the slight covering of the skin between them and the outward world, and I have shown you that there should be no difficulty in treating diseases promptly and effectually by this method, provided the true properties are found. That they have been found in the Holman Pad is proved beyond a question.

And here let me describe to you the use of an organ usually but little understood. Indeed, we seldom here of the spleen at all, except when malarial disease is present, when it very quickly makes itself felt. The spleen is like a sponge, and susceptible of great expansion and contraction without injury. It is like the air chamber of a fire engine, which serves as a cushion for the water to press against, accommodating itself to the amount of pressure brought to bear upon it, and securing a steady, unremitting flow or stream.

The blood passes through the spleen. The heart is a double acting force pump, forcing the blood out through the arteries into the system and drawing it back through the veins. When the blood is natural and the mind free from excitement and the body from disease this machinery moves smoothly and beautifully, with regular and uniform pulsations, and without undue pressure upon any of the vessels or organs of circulation. But let the mind be suddenly brought under exciting or depressing influences, such as anger, grief, joy or fear, and how quickly the heart responds, either by its almost ceasing to beat or by jumping as it were into increased vitality, with strong, vigorous throbs, and the blood seeming to break through some of its restraining barriers under the great pressure.

Right here comes the office of the spleen. It expands readily under this pressure (like the chamber in the force pump), and the crisis is passed without harm, and the spleen gradually comes back to its natural condition as the exciting cause gives way. In fever the same results follow, the fever being the exciting cause. When malarial the blood is thick with poison, and the heart finds great difficulty in performing its work, especially in the extremities; the small vessels are easily clogged, and offer a resistance to the blood's circulation, and thus bring into use and make necessary the office of the spleen. It yields and expands under this pressure, which being constant or so long continued, the spleen having no opportunity to contract it all, becomes congested and loses its contracting power, hence ague-cake or enlargement of this organ.

Physicians, one and all, will tell you it is next to impossible to cure a chronic case of enlargement of the spleen. You will appreciate the power of the Pad to correct disturbances of this organ, when I say to you it will begin to remove the enlargement as soon as applied.

An ague cake under the Pad is like the ice cake under the sun's rays.

People whose daily occupation keeps them continually within four walls, those who are necessarily confined in shops, factories, stores, offices, schools, from the continual breathing of air more or less impure, and often overheated, frequently find themselves the victims of weaknesses and diseases to which those who lead more exposed, open air life are much less liable. Ladies whose duties are at home, whose daily occupations begin every morning without even the preliminary exercise and change of air that the walk or ride to the place of business affords, are liable to be overcome by weariness, sleepiness, dullness, a heaviness of the head and a general depression of the spirits, which it is impossible to shake off. You may say to yourself that there is nothing the matter with you, but all these are in reality the symptoms of disease; the machinery of life is at fault if its work is done haltingly. You may try your best to rally, you may drive yourself to perform necessary tasks, which, perhaps, only yourself can well perform, but with what discomforts and earnest endeavors no one but yourself can know.

Do not wait until you sink under it wholly and find yourself upon a bed of sickness? Apply the Pad in season to save yourself much needless suffering, and if you give it a fair trial you will be convinced of the blessing the use of it will be to you, and would never be without one again. For, if there be one member of the family (aside from the ever-needed bread-winner) whose bodily health and mental equipoise is of vital importance to the whole, it is the one who is wife and mother, director, helper and counselor of all the rest. Any other member of the household may be ill or dispirited, and look to her for care and comfort, but let her for one day only lose health or strength and patience, and the whole family is uncomfortable and unhappy. Let the health and well-being of one upon whom all depend be the first care, as it is of the first importance to all the rest. And for mothers to have a better knowledge of the prevention and cure of sickness would be of the greatest value to themselves and their families, for a ready, safe and available sort of domestic doctrine and a more careful attention to ordinary hygienic rules would save many a life. And I pray you never to allow yourselves to raise your voice against those earnest, active, skillful and womanly women who have chosen, perhaps, the most laborous and incessantly active of all lives, a duty not neglected by Christ himself, the art of healing the sick. Never utter a word to the discouragement or disparagement of those of the so-called weaker sex who have the heart and nerve and strength to devote themselves to a calling which demands so much of all these. And here let me speak further of the skilful, earnest, devoted family physician, one who often becomes also the near and dear friend of the family. Conscientious and careful and a continual searcher for the truth, that he may ever be able to add to and correct medical science as it now stands, he allows no name of any special kind of practice to deter him from using the best and most efficient remedies known to any or all of them. But he will tell you candidly to-day that he employes powerful medicines, fearful agents some of them are, because of the need of something which shall take their place. He will acknowledge, for he cannot deny it, that he daily orders the use of poisons, both externally and internally, of which an overdose would be fatal, and of which any dose must be sufficiently powerful to dispossess the disease present, and to take and retain control of its place, instead of removing from the system every cause of disease.

Wise statesmen tell us that the world is governed too much; with even greater force it may be said that the world is drugged too much, and eminent physicians disagree very materially about the effects of different kinds of medicines, some even claiming as a cause of a certain disease the very means relied upon by others to effect its cure. Dr. Stahl attributes the frequency of consumption to the introduction of Peruvian bark, while Dr. Morton considers the bark an effectual cure of the disease. Dr. Reed ascribes the frequency of this disease to the use of mercury, while Dr. Brillouett asserts that it is only curable by mercury. Dr. Rush says that consumption is an inflammatory disease, and should be treated by bleeding, purging, cooling medicines and starvation, while Salvadon says, "It is a disease of debility, and should be treated by tonics, stimulating medicines and a generous diet." Galen recommends vinegar as the best preventive to consumption. Dessault and others assert that this disease is often brought on by a common practice of young people taking vinegar to prevent obesity. Dr. Beddoes recommends foxglove as a specific in consumption, while Dr. Pan found foxglove more injurious in the practice than beneficial. In the face of such contradictory statements as these you must think and act for yourselves, and most especially in the use of poisons. Dr. Bostwick, author of the History of Medicine, says: "Evesy dose of medicine is a blind experiment." Professor William Parker, M. D.: "Of all sciences medicine is the most uncertain." Dr. McClintock: "Mercury has made more cripples than all wars combined." Sir Astley Cooper: "The science of medicine is founded on conjecture and improved by murder." Professor Oliver Wendell Holmes, before a medical class in Cambridge, Mass., in 1861, said: "The disgrace of medicine has been that colossal system of self deception, in obedience to which mines have been emptied of the cankering minerals, the vegetable kingdom robbed of all its growth, the entrails of animals taxed for their impurities, the poison bags of reptiles drained of their venom, and all the inconceivable abominations thus obtained thrust down the throats of human beings suffering from some fault of organization, nourishment or vital stimulation."

Let me here quote also from Professor Alva Curtis, A. M., M. D., President of the Cincinnati Scientific Institute. He says: "Of poisons, articles in their nature inimical to the human race, no quantity is ever proper, nor should we be cheated out of health and life by being persuaded to take poisons, covered by abbreviations of unknown tongues or being falsely told that they are the best of all medicines; neither should we unnecessarily come in contact with the poisons of vegetables or animals, for they are calculated to injure our healths, if not to destroy our lives. Poisons received into the alimentary canal, or by absorption through the lungs or the external surface, possess a tendency to destroy the vitality of the organs with which they come in contact, and do actually effect that destruction in all cases in which their influence is not overpowered by the vital force. Hence, though poisons may, by the vital reactions they provoke, be sometimes made the occasions of a transient good to the system, they cannot be properly viewed in any other light than as direct causes only of disease, and should never be taken for the cure of disease in any form." Remember, I have just given you the words of a prominent physician one whose knowledge of this subject is most thorough. Having got so far on the subject of poisons, let us look at a few in general use.

Mercury is a deadly and insidious poison; once taken into the system, it never ceases to work, and poisons the sufferer while life lasts.

Calomel has ruined the constitutions of untold millions. Why does it salivate, but because nature thereby tries to eject it from the system? It often paralyzes the limbs outright. Men little realize how much damage its use has inflicted on the race. Children cannot endure it.

Arsenic—A deadly mineral poison. Only used for desperate diseases, never except with the aid of a physician. Yet I have known of ladies being put under what is called "a course of arsenic" by physicians merely for the purpose of making them appear brilliant, brightening the eye and beautifying the complexion—a treatment, too, which they are not able to leave off at will, as the dose is constantly increased. The curse of intemperance pales before such an abuse of medical science as this.

Strychnine, of which one grain will instantly destroy human life.

Bismuth and zinc deposit themselves in the bones, and produce permanent symptoms of poisoning.

Quinine is much relied upon by the profession and the public, but a continued use is absolutely suicidal. It temporarily relieves and finally destroys. Think of making the body a sluiceway for these poisons, that entail ineradicable diseases by the deposit of poison in the body. Are you willing to run the risk? Will you lure the lightning to your fireside, to the destruction of your home and family, and look for a dispensation of Providence to avert the disaster? Yet these poisons form the active principle of the fever and ague and liver medicines now in use, and that they are not effectual to prevent or to cure those diseases those who suffer from them know full well. Now, therefore, if those who have these diseases wish to cure them without resorting to what is familiarly called "a poison to kill poison," here is this sure cure without using any medicine at all. Does it seem astonishing? And so it is, but nevertheless strictly true. I am not asking you to try an experiment; I am not telling you of something which may or may not be of benefit to you, but I am telling you of a curative which has been so thoroughly tested that it is beyond the power of any to knowingly and persistently dispute it. Should there be any question about the value of a discovery which does away entirely with dosing and drugging for those diseases it is intended to cure, and you will find it will cure nine-tenths of all the diseases known, such as bilious disorder, liver complaints, dyspepsia, jaundice, pains in the sides, stomach, back, shoulders and muscles, periodical and life long sick headaches, constipation, billious diarrhœa, bilious colic, cholera infantum, neuralgia, rheumatism, kidney difficulties, paralysis, irregular action of the heart, nervousness, fever and ague, chills, dumb ague, ague cake, intermittent and remittent fever, and the yearly visitation of yellow fever in the South.

A well known and much respected Boston physician once said to me: "We expect in time to carry medical science so far that we may be the means of preventing diseases instead of having to cure them." At that time, and it was years ago, his hair was already white, but he still lives to see his prediction in a manner verified. It is now not uncommon to put apparently well children in the care of a physician that their systems may be kept in such a state that they will be in no danger of contracting that scourge of the nursery—scarlet fever. But to do this by medicine is itself reprehensible. The Pad will prevent this disease, being at the same time a source of good and no injury. And these are not mere idle words, or, what would be yet worse, false utterances; they have been proved repeatedly by actual experiment. The Pad has been placed upon one member of a family in which all were equally liable to infection except for its protection, and this one wearing the Pad would be the only one not stricken down by the contagion.

We all known the terror that strikes to our hearts when we hear that this foe of childhood is at work in our own neighborhood. We look upon our little ones with a fearful dread of who may be its next victim. Our hearts yearn over them in agony of fear. If they are the next to be laid prostrate, night and day will we give them the most devoted care; all that we have will we freely use to afford them relief, and if we lose them, as so many do, we bow our heads in submission to His will who doeth all things well. We even go so far as to say it is well they are spared the cares and anxieties of life, but still we shed bitter and sorrowful tears in secret, and think what would we not have given, what would we not have done to have kept them with us while we lived, and when we were in our graves to leave them behind us to take our places, to wear our names and bear witness to the years of faithful and loving care we have given them. But if they be spared to us with the impaired faculties which this disease of all others is so apt to leave behind it, how then shall we help saying it would have been better if they had died. If it were only to prevent the ravages of this dreaded disease alone Holman's Pad would commend itself to every mother in the land. And that other disease that adds yearly to the little graves in the cemeteries of every village, town and city of the country—cholera infantum—for the curing of which our physicians have got no further than the baneful drug called opium, which lays the little innocent head to a fevered sleep, and leads only, in thousands of cases, to a premature death. You cannot safely give a babe strong medicine of any kind, and carelessness or ignorance in this particular, is little short of criminal, for the result, though unintentional and deeply regretted, is child murder. Lay the Pad upon the stomach of a teething infant upon the first indication of any derangement of that organ. It will draw the fever from the brain, draw the pain from the little writhing babe and regulate the bowels just as rapidly as it can be done with safety and more promptly than any medicine that you should dare to give it. Drugging is most pernicious to a child. Opiates are injurious. They only suspend pain, but do not remove it or its cause. The medical faculty are wrong in using them thus frequently and largely. Do you think I am urging these facts upon you too strongly? By the love I bear my own, which thus far Heaven has spared me, not for one million dollars would I be guilty of misleading you. I tell you, and if these were my last words I should ever utter they would still be the same, that for children of any age this is the one treatment that should and will supersede every other. For the sake, then, of the little ones confided to your care, which must needs be unceasingly watchful, give this matter your immediate candid and most serious attention. For the trifling sum that the pad costs we may save ourselves time, money and wearisome nights and days, and more than all the rest we may save suffering, yes life itself, to those whose every ache or sorrow hurts us more than any bodily pain of our own; the little children, to whom our hearts cling so closely, and whose sickness or death rends us with unspeakable anguish. The idea of preventing disease may not be familiar to you, you may doubt its being practicable. Let us look then at the cause of disease, which is itself unnatural, perfect health being the normal condition of the body, except in cases of inherited disease, and we shall find that to prevent is much more simple and proper than to cure.

The knowledge of how properly to clothe the body is of great use in keeping it in perfect health. The covering of the body should be about equally distributed over all parts of the same, not having an extra quantity over the shoulders and chest and leaving the lower parts more lightly clad or exposed. Five times as much blood goes to the head as to the feet, while the blood vessels are larger: therefore, keep the feet warm and the head cool, if you would avoid headaches and all the evils of a poor circulation. No part of the clothing should fit too closely; it should serve to protect but never to confine the body, and should leave all the organs and muscles free to move and act as they have need, as nature intended that they should. Permanent compression of an organ, as is the case with the chest and vital organs of those ladies who wear corsets tightly laced, is of serious injury. This is productive of such harm to them as no words can express, and causes untold misery and suffering. Nor is the result in any degree what it is intended to achieve. We are told that God made man in his own image; we were his last and most perfect creation, and we are well made, except in extreme cases. Each part of the body is perfectly suited to every other. You cannot improve upon the economy of Nature, neither can you get rid of what you foolishly consider an undue amount of matter. Compress yourself in one place, and the extra material causes expansion immediately beyond that compression and destroys at once the perfect symmetry of the whole, and, if this were all you are uncomfortable, and fail to attain your object. But this is not all; you have done an injury to the vital organs of the body, which does not amount to the total destruction of the same, but which is properly termed disease, and which produces diseases complicated in their nature and painful and wearisome to endure, and what then have you gained in looks, for perfect health is the best beautifier. I have seen the injury of tight lacing in the case of a dear friend of my own. She being of a rounder, larger build than she considered perfect, and unable to pull her corset lacings tight enough to suit her, would put them over the post of the bedstead, and by pulling away from it could tighten them to even her own satisfaction. If years of suffering be any atonement to outraged nature then has she reaped a thousand fold the fruits of her folly.

I would that all the corsets throughout the length and breadth of these United States could be the fuel for one grand national bonfire, for you, my lady friends, would find it is quite possible to stand erect and look well without them. But I would lay in the midst of the flames all the tobacco now ready for use, and let it smoke itself harmlessly away. Instinct teaches every creature except man to let the weed alone, for no beast or bird, reptile or insect makes any use of this plant whatever. And the favorite folly of the one sex and the absurd fondness of the other should perish in one funeral pyre.

The use and abuse of medicines, and especially as we have already seen of poisons, is one great primary cause of disease. To commence in perfect health, regular dosing with astringents would soon produce permanent constipation, followed by all the evils of dyspepsia; a continued use of laxatives would in time derange the stomach and intestines to such an extent that food would pass off undigested and the system would cease to be nourished. Medicines, therefore, in a healthy state are utterly improper, and excusable only in desperate cases of disease.

When our food is not promptly digested, but undergoes fermentation in the stomach and intestinal canal, it forms large quantities of gas, lactic acid and other poisonous substance, which are absorbed into the blood and poison the brain, nerves and muscles, tissues and organs, causing nervousness, dizziness, general debility, gout, neuralgia, rheumatism, paralysis and death. No pathological fact is at present better established than that neuralgia, rheumatism and gout, in all their various forms and symptoms, are produced by the accumulation of acids in the blood, and that they are thus the result of imperfect digestion of our food. There are certain forms of indigestion which end in consumption. The symptoms which precede the manifestations of scrofula are always indicative of disorder of the digestive organs.

The formation of acids in the stomach and intestines causes great irritation of the mucous membrane lining these organs, which often extend upward to the membrane lining the cavity of the throat causing inflammation and irritable sore throat; also the cavity of the nose, causing the irritation and secretion called catarrh, and to the membrane lining the air tubes to the lungs, causing bronchitis. All persons affected with irritation of the mucous membrane lining the digestive organs are predisposed to bronchitis, catarrh, diphtheria, etc., and, upon exposure to sudden changes of temperature, these diseases will be produced; they are not caused but increased by taking cold. Chronic inflammation and ulceration of the throat, chronic catarrh, etc., originate in and are sustained by chronic irritation of the lining membrane of the stomach and intentines, caused by the use of irritating, indigestible and unwholesome food and drink. Remove the original predisposing cause of all these diseases, which, once established, no medicine can reach, by using the Holman Pad, which will begin to remove the trouble as soon as applied.

Diseases like scarlet fever, diphtheria, fever and ague, intermittent fever, measles, plague, cholera, yellow fever, etc., have specific causes, such as the malarial atmosphere and other unhealthfulness of the locality where they occur, and many unknown causes. But these causes do not produce disease if the healthy action of the system is sufficient to remove them. It is only when their power is sufficient to overcome or impede the vital functions, and to render the organs inactive or to otherwise injure them, that the disease is produced. When the irritating causes of disease have obstructed the circulation and excited the heart and arteries to an undue effort to remove that obstruction, this derangement of the circulation is called fever. In such thickly settled communities as are all around us the prevention of all kinds of contagious diseases is certainly no doubtful good to the masses of our people. One person upon exposure escapes the infection, which immediately fastens itself upon another. It all depends upon the state of the blood and vital organs. It is impossible for a person with an active, healthy stomach and liver to have a fever. And, thus, the Pad acts as a preventive. It first cleanses the system by absorbing from it all the diseases and impurities already in possession; and, secondly, it strengthens it by throwing into the circulation an active vegetable tonic, and in its extensive use by all classes of persons, from old age to infancy, not a single case of injury has occurred.

Unlike the poisonous drugs in use at the present day, it can do you no harm, though it were to do you no perceptible good; but, if you have any disease or blood poison, it will not fail to remove it. The Holman Pad is the greatest blessing that any man was ever priviliged to be the means of offering to his race. Its remedial action is well known. Its use is already widespread and daily increasing.

As a preventive of disease and as a cure both of severe, sudden sickness and of chronic cases of long standing, it has absolutely no equal in any mode of treatment whatever. I believe there is no disease that can be kept in subjection, that can be modified by the use of medicine, but can be acted upon in the same manner by the Holman Pad and Plasters. I believe there is no disease that medicine will cure but what can be cured more promptly and effectually by this treatment also. And I know that times almost without number diseases universally acknowledged to be beyond the reach of medicine have melted away under the action of the Pad, and the work was done so quietly, with so little inconvenience or trouble to the patient, that in many cases the pain was gone almost ere he was aware.

More than 200,000 earnest, intelligent, living witnesses bear testimony to the truth of these statements. This discovery is based on common sense and a thorough scientific investigation, and the compounds employed are different from any heretofore known.

In the language of a professor in a medical college in this country, "This I believe to be the principle that shall break down the old system of antidotes to the extent of almost making them obsolete before the end of the next ten years."

I have endeavored, in the limited space of time allotted to me, not to waste words, but if I could have allowed myself three hours instead of one I should still feel that I had but fairly begun, for the subject is nearly inexhaustible.

Time allows me now but to add that I thank you very much for your close attention and entire sympathy, and trust that you will not consider that this hour has been in any degree wasted, but rather that it has been spent profitably to yourselves.

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Call and examine my Teas and Prices and judge for yourself.

You can buy your Teas 25 per cent. Cheaper at the Old Country Tea House than any house in Pittsburgh or Allegheny.

I carry a larger stock of Teas than any wholesale or retail house in Pittsburgh or Allegheny.

PRICE LIST.

Old Country Mixture.

Orange Pekoe, flavored	$1 00 ℔
Foo Choo, "	80 "
Assam Pekoe, "	80 "
Assam Souchong "	70 "
Flowery Pekoe, "	60 "
English Caper, "	50 "

The above Teas are well known to English-Irish, Welsh and Scotch folks. They are exactly the same as supplied in the old country Get a sample.

Fancy Grades, Old Country Teas.

Assam Souchong, 60c, 80c, $1 00, $1 20 ℔.
Assam Pekoe, 60c, 80c, $1 00, $1 20 ℔.
Orange Pekoe, 60c, 80c, $1 00, $1 20 ℔.
Canton Pekoe, 80c, $1 00, $1 20 ℔.
Assam Congon, 60c, 80c, $1 00, $1 20 ℔.
Genuine Assam, $1 00 $1 20 ℔.
Kaison Congon (etra fine), 80c, $1 00, $1 20 ℔.
Moening Congon (extra fine), 80c, $1 00, $1 20 ℔.
Flowery Pekoe, 80c, $1 00, $1 20 ℔.
Fongtai, 60c, 80c, $1 00 ℔.
Rose Flavored only 60c ℔.
Foo Choo Pekoe, 80c, $1 00, $1 20 ℔.
Scented English Caper, 70c, 80c, $1 00 ℔.

Souchong Tea.

Souchong Tea, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c 90c, $1 00 ℔.

English Breakfast Tea.

English Breakfast Tea, 30c, 40c, 50, 60c 70c, 80, 90c, $1 00 ℔.

Formosa Oolong Tea.

Formosa Oolong, 25c, 30c, 40, 50, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, $1 00, $1 10 ℔.

Japan Tea.

Japan Tea, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90c, $1 00, $1 10, $1 20.
Silver Leaf Japan on 80c.
The celebrated Yama Shirs Japan only 60c ℔.

Young Hyson Tea.

Young Hyson Tea. 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90c, $1 00, $1 10, $1 25.

Gunpowder Tea.

Gunpowder Tea, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90c, $1 00, $1 20, $1 30.

Old Hyson Tea.

Old Hyson Tea, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80c.

Imperial Tea.

Imperial Tea, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90c, $1 00, $1 10.

Mixed Teas.

Mixed Teas, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90c, $1 00, $1 10 ℔.

I wish to call the attention of my Tea customers to my New Cheong, Mow, Chop Oolong, the finest imported only $1 10 ℔, superior to any sold in the city at $1 60. Get a sample. Ask for Mow Chop,Ko, Keow Chop Oolong, only 80c; will compare with Teas sold at $1 00 elsewhere. Try it.

Cranck Chop Oolong only 60c, the finest for the money ever offered by any house in the trade.

To Peddlers and Dealers.

I will sell you Teas at the lowest New York wholesale prices; will wrap or put it up in whatever shape you wish; no extra charge; satisfaction guaranteed.

To families buying 5 ℔s and upwards a liberal reduction will be made from the retail price.

Beautiful tin-foil lined boxes of Tea 5, 10 and 20c each, sent to any address on receipt of order.

Send for the May Catalogue and Price List.

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WASHINGTON.

The Business Transacted by the United States Supreme Court.

Provisions of the Presidential Count Bills.

Why Corbin's Nomination for Chief Justice of Utah Will Not be Confirmed.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT BILLS.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The House committee on the ascertainment and declaration of the vote for President and Vice President, at their meeting yesterday, discussed the merits of the two measures before them. One by Mr. Hunton, which is a copy of the bill introduced by Mr. Southard, the Chairman of the committee in the Forty-fifth Congress, and the other the proposition of Mr. Lounsberry of New York, introduced in the House on the 5th inst., which provides that the certificates of the electoral votes shall be opened, proceeding with the States in alphabetical order. If there be contesting certificates or dispute, the question shall be immediately referred to the Senators and Representatives of the State in which the contest or dispute arises, who shall within one hour report their opinion as to which vote or votes shall be counted to the two Houses, and in case of agreement in opinion, the vote of the elector or electors of the State in dispute shall be counted in accordance therewith. In the event of disagreement, they shall appoint one of their number, representing each adverse claim in dispute, who shall be allowed one hour, to be divided equally between them, in which the different claims shall be presented, and thereupon, without debate, it shall be submitted to the Senate and House of Representatives which of the disputed votes shall be counted, and in case the two Houses agree, the votes shall be counted in accordance with such agreement, else the votes shall be counted in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the Senators and Representatives of the said State. The sentiment of the committee appears rather in favor of Mr. Lounsbery's measure.

REVIEW OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT BUSINESS.

A review of the business transacted by the Supreme Court of the United States during the term which has just ended shows that the court has considered since last October 293 cases, in addition to twenty-nine passed and continued and six ordered for reargument. One hundred and seventy-six of the cases brought before it were argued orally and 117 submitted upon printed briefs. The number of cases finally disposed of, including those brought over, pending decision from the previous term, is 379. In 210 of these cases the decisions of the lower courts were affirmed, and in seventy-nine are reversed, the remainder having been docketed and dismissed, or settled by agreement between the contending parties. It thus appears that two cases of every five actually decided have resulted in a reversal of the judgments of the courts below.

WHY CORBIN IS OPPOSED.

The case of D. T. Corbin, who is seeking confirmation as Chief Justice of Utah, still lies before the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is certain, however, that the action of the Senate will be the same as that of the sub-committee which has been examining the matter. A report has gone from here that Corbin is opposed wholly on account of his alleged purchase of the votes by which he was chosen Senator by the bogus Legislature of South Carolina, but that is not the truth. He is attacked on that charge and successfully attacked on the evidence of such Republicans as E. W. M. Mackay, Speaker of the Chamberlain House, and Bowen, who was one of Corbin's opponents; but the appointment is also objected to on other grounds. A distinguished South Carolinian said to-day that Corbin has caused more misery to the people of South Carolina than all the other carpet-baggers combined. As Prosecuting Attorney he systematically made himself obnoxious to the whole people. In order to humiliate them he compelled white men to work on the roads. The opposition to him is based largely on the fact that he is both personally and professionally about the most unworthy person that could be selected for the delicate duty of administering justice in the Territory of Utah. Ex-Senator Patterson is authority for the statement that Corbin is the only one of the carpet-baggers who left the State rich, and astonishment is expressed that he should desire to fill such an office as that which he is seeking.

BEN HILL AND CHANDLER.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Ben Hill spoke nearly three hours to-day in support of the proposition to repeal the sections of law provided for in the Legislative Appropriation bill which permit the employment of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals at Federal elections. It was mainly argumentative, and meant as a reply to Conkling's speech on the Army bill. Near the close Hill alluded to the letter Zack Chandler wrote in 1862 to the Governor of Michigan, advising a little blood letting. It gave old Zack the opportunity, of which he availed himself, to shout treason, and for ten minutes he repeated, with slight variations, the speech of yesterday, somewhat condensed. The only point in it was that Zack said he didn't know whether he had written the letter with which he was charged, but whether he did or not he stood by it all the same.

PROPOSED NEW TELEGRAPH BILL.

The bill introduced by Senator Eaton "relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries" proposes to give the consent of Congress to any and all persons and associations, American or foreign, to lay, maintain or operate any telegraphic or magnetic line or lines, cable or cables, between the United States and foreign countries, subject, however, to any and all rights of property and State jurisdiction and to the terms of such cable grants as have heretofore been made by Congress, and subject also to written acceptance of conditions. These provide that the lines shall be kept open to the public for daily transmission of market and commercial reports, and private and general intelligences, and all messages (excepting State dispatches) shall be forwarded in the order received. Any person who shall disclose the contents of a message, or any part thereof, may be fined five thousand dollars or imprisoned three years, or both. The bill was originally introduced by Mr. Monroe of Ohio, and has been recommended for passage in one or more preceding Congresses by foreign affairs committees of both branches

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

At a meeting of the Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi river, Republican members asserted their opposition to the consideration of any provision excepting that which may refer directly to the subject of improving the navigation of the river. They contend that the reclamation of alluvial lands was a matter not only impolitic, but improper to be considered by Congress. Leading Democratic members of the committee will endeavor to frame a bill which can command the approval of the entire committee.

THE ELECTION CASES IN ALABAMA.

The Alabama delegation in Congress, accompanied by Senator Houston, waited on the Attorney General to-day, and requested him to grant a continuance of pending cases for violation of the election laws in that State, because the farmers interested complain their crops would be greatly damaged if they are forced to attend courts as defendants and witnesses in trials. The Attorney General declines to grant a continuance in all cases, but said he would instruct the District Attorney to try only such cases as could be attended to at the time, and to notify parties in other cases not to attend court.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The delegates to the A. M. E. Conference called on the President to-day. An address was read endorsing his course, to which Mr. Hayes replied he was gratified at the visit made, and that they endorsed his course.

The statement of the condition of accounts between the United States and the Union Pacific Company, show the United States owes nearly $10,000 to the company.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have appointed Messrs. Jackson, Ewing and Price a sub-committee to examine all the bills referring to the substitution of United States notes for those of National banks, and report.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the House a draft of the bill "to provide for the stamping of certain imported wines and spirits."

THE OLD WORLD.

Reported Peaceful Solution of the Afghan Troubles Premature.

No Dissolution of the English Parliament this Year.

FRANCE.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, May 10.—The Minister of the Interior has authorized Senator Martin, Vice President of the Committee of the Franco-American Union, to organize a lottery of 300,000 one-franc tickets to raise a fund for the completion of the statue of Liberty to be presented to the United States.

[This statue of Liberty, for raising the money to complete which the lottery is authorized, is—or rather, is to be—a colossal monument representing "Liberty Enlightening the World," which is to be erected on Bedloe's Island, in New York harbor, a position which will overlook the three cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. According to the original scheme, which was an outgrowth of the Centennial excitement, France is to furnish the statue and the United States the pedestal. The completed statue is to be about 120 feet in height from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, the pedestal to have an elevation of about 40 feet. The artist—or architect, perhaps, would be a more appropriate term—is M. Bartholdi, a French sculptor of high reputation, who was the designer of the fountain which stood between the Main Building and Machinery Hall at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. The right hand and wrist of the statue were hurried to completion, and formed one of the curiosities of the Centennial Exhibition. The friendly ardor of the French appears to have cooled down considerably of late, and the money for meeting M. Bartholdi's expenses does not seem to be forthcoming as fast as needed. The great success achieved by the Paris Exhibition lottery has suggested to the statue people the idea that a similar device will be more successful than would the most pathetic appeals to the traditional friendship of France for the United States.]

PROPOSED FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

A delegation from the French Committee to promote the Franco-American Treaty of Commerce waited on Tirard, Minister of Commerce, and called attention to Fernando Wood's motion, in the United States House of Representatives, relative to commercial relations. Tirard received the delegation very cordially. He stated he was in favor of a reciprocity treaty, and his department would give the matter the most serious consideration.

The Moderate men including President Grevy are endeavoring to oust Lepere and make Leroyer, Premier and retain Waddington at the Foreign office. Another party is endeavoring to oust the Conservative element of the Cabinet.

PAROLE WINS.

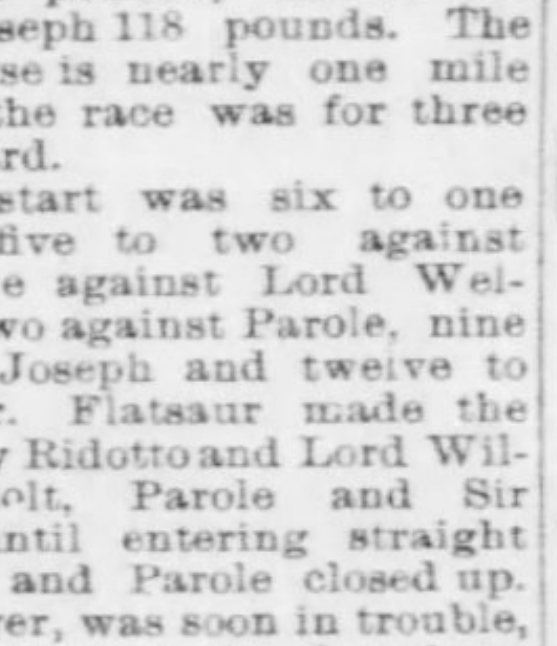
HE WINS THE CHESTER HANDICAP STAKES BY THREE LENGTHS.

LONDON, May 8.—Parole has retrieved his loss of the race for the Chester Trades' cup yesterday by winning that for the great Chester handicap stakes, which took place to-day, the last of the Cheshire meetings.

Lord Dupplin's four year old chestnut golden Reefer, which won the Chester Trades' cup got second place, and Lord Leigh's four year old bay colt Sir Joseph third. There were eight starters and Parole carried 134 pounds, Reefer 118 pounds, and Sir Joseph 118 pounds. The distance of the course is nearly one mile and a quarter, and the race was for three year olds and upward.

Betting at the start was six to one against Flotsaur, five to two against Ridotto, seven to one against Lord Weltau's colt, nine to two against Parole, nine to four against Sir Joseph and twelve to one against Reefer. Flatsaur made the running attended by Ridotto and Lord Wilton's Fragrance colt, Parole and Sir Joseph lying off until entering straight when Sir Joseph and Parole closed up. The favorite, however, was soon in trouble, and Parole coming through the bunch as he approached the distance won by three lengths. There was a neck between Reefe, and Sir Joseph.

WEBER PIANOS. PALACE ORGANS.



Careful buyers, after searching tests and examinations, are settling down to the opinion that the very best instruments to buy are the WEBER PIANOS and PALACE ORGANS. In them you get the perfection of musical qualities, with the capacity of standing the greatest amount of use. ☞ Be sure to examine them before buying any other make.

MELLOR & HENRICKS,
79 FIFTH AVENUE.
mh20:AD 3m

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECond-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 34 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street.
ap4:tf&W R. MUNROE

MAY AND JUNE, THE FAVORITE months for departure on a trans-Atlantic trip, are at hand and everybody contemplating a trip to Europe should make arrangements at once before the choice berths are taken. I represent all the favorite steamship companies and attend to all business incidental to a trip over the sea.
MAX SCHAMBERG,
A 131 Smithfield street.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

Rear Admiral E. G. Parrott of the United States navy, died in New York on Saturday evening.

While Leonard Chamberlain, a Deputy Sheriff, was serving a process to dispossess John Frederick, at East Berne, New York, he was shot down and fatally wounded.

Adventists of Pocasset, (Mass.), think Freeman was insane on the subject of religious sacrifice. A. P. Davis writes Freeman congratulating him in his sacrifice of Edith, and saying he now thought God would give him rest.

George Guyon of Chicago, won the six day heel and toe walk in New York covering 480¼ miles, making one lap more than Panchot in the recent go as you please match. Krohne made 461 miles, Colston 453¾, Faber 450½, Curran 438¼ and Campana 101½.

Henry Ward Beecher lectured in Cincinnati, on Saturday night, in Music Hall, to an audience of three thousand people. Socialists held what they called a bread and water banquet at a neighboring hall, at which violent speeches were made, Beecher and other prominent people being denounced in unmeasured terms.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.
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STILL AT THE FRONT!
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
169 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SUMMER SPORTS!

ARCHERY } A full line of improved Patent Folding Bows, Arrows, Targets, Quivers, &c., at VERY LOW PRICES.

GLASS BALLS AND TRAPS.

All the best Traps in use, and Rough Glass and Feather Balls, at prices that defy competition.

PARLOR AND TARGET RIFLES.
TENTS, HAMMOCKS.
FISHING TACKLE.

A splendid assortment of Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Snoods, Bait, Seines, Nets and other fine Tackle.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

ALL THE LATE STYLES of Breech Loading, Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns. Winchester, Remington, Stern's, Wesson, and the French Flobert Rifles. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Shells, Cartridges, and Smith and Wesson, Colt and other makes of Revolvers, from $1 to $25 each. Price Lists sent free. Call at the old stand.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
69 Smithfield street.

N. B.—Guns and Revolvers repaired Guns and Tents for hire. We aim to keep everything in the sporting line, and will sell at bottom prices.
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Our PENDULUM SHAKING GRATES gives more heat for fuel used, than any other grate. Simple, Cheap and warranted to give satisfaction. Send for circular. Plain and Fine Grates, all sizes, at 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
W. W. WALLACE.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES,
The Largest Stock at Lowest Prices. Marble and Stone Hearths, and Floor Tile, Counter, Washstand and Furniture Tops.

MARBLE AND GRANITE
Monuments and Grave Stones, Plaster of Paris, Lime and Cement, at 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
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$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich. se7:wly

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POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes** (25 cents) **and Inhalers** (50 cents) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract**; our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract**; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples. The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract.** Take no other preparation. IT IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c, $1 00 and $1 75	Catarrh Cure	75
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Plaster	
Dentifrice	50	Inhaler	50
Lip Salve	25	Nasal Syringe	25
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Medicated Paper	15
Ointment	50		

PREPARED ONLY BY
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
New York and London.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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POND'S EXTRACT,
Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.

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UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! Over Half a Million Distributed!

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868 FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
During which will take place the
109th GRAND MONTHLY
AND THE
Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing
At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 17th, 1879,
Under the personal supervision and management of
Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana,
and Gen. J. A. EARLY, of Virginia.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

☞ Notice—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize of	$100,000	$100,000
1 Grand Prize of	50,000	50,000
1 Grand Prize of	20,000	20,000
2 Large Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4 Large Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
10,000 "	10	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	20,000
100 do. do.	100	10,000
100 do. do.	75	7,500
11,279 Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La. }
Gen. J. A. EARLY, of Va. } Commissioners.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

Write for Circulars or send orders to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana
Or same at
319 Broadway, New York.
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WANTED At Once 10 More Young Men and WOMEN to enter upon a Course of Instruction at this Institution to prepare themselves for special positions as Book-keepers, Assistant Book-keepers and other positions where a good business education will be required. Address COBB'S A. B. COLLEGE, Painsville, O. N. B. Only those who are willing to work and make themselves worthy of a situation need apply.
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9TH
GRAND DISTRIBUTION!
Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky. Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1879.
NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!
PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

$112,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!
TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Success of the Popular Drawings! Read the following attractive list of prizes for the MAY DRAWING:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes,	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes,	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes,	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes,	20 each	12,000
1,000 Prizes,	10 each	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes,	$300 each	$2,700
9 Prizes,	200 each	1,800
9 Prizes,	100 each	900
1,960 Prizes		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or to B. H. PORTER & CO., Gen'l Eastern Agents, 1227 Broadway, New York.
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$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. se28:TTS&Wly

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To Read Carefully the Latest Price List
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NEWPORT BUTTON AND TIE
Low Walking Shoes for Ladies and Gents
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
AT
C. D. SIMEN'S.

Child's Bright Gr. Button Shoes,	7 to 10	85
" Goat " "	7 to 10	$1 00
Misses' " Grain " "	11 to 2	1 10
" " Goat " "	11 to 2	1 25
Ladies' " Grain Lace "	3 to 8	1 00
" Lasting Lace and Cong. Gaiters		75
" " Silkgore " "		1 00
" " Button Shoes		1 25
" " Front Seam Button Shoes		1 50
" " Kid Foxed "		1 50
" " " " Lace Shoes		1 00
" Kid Newport Ties		1 00
" Turkey Morocco Newport Button		1 00
" Fine Kid Fancy Slippers		75
" Lasting Slippers		50
" Kid and Morocco Button Shoes		1 75
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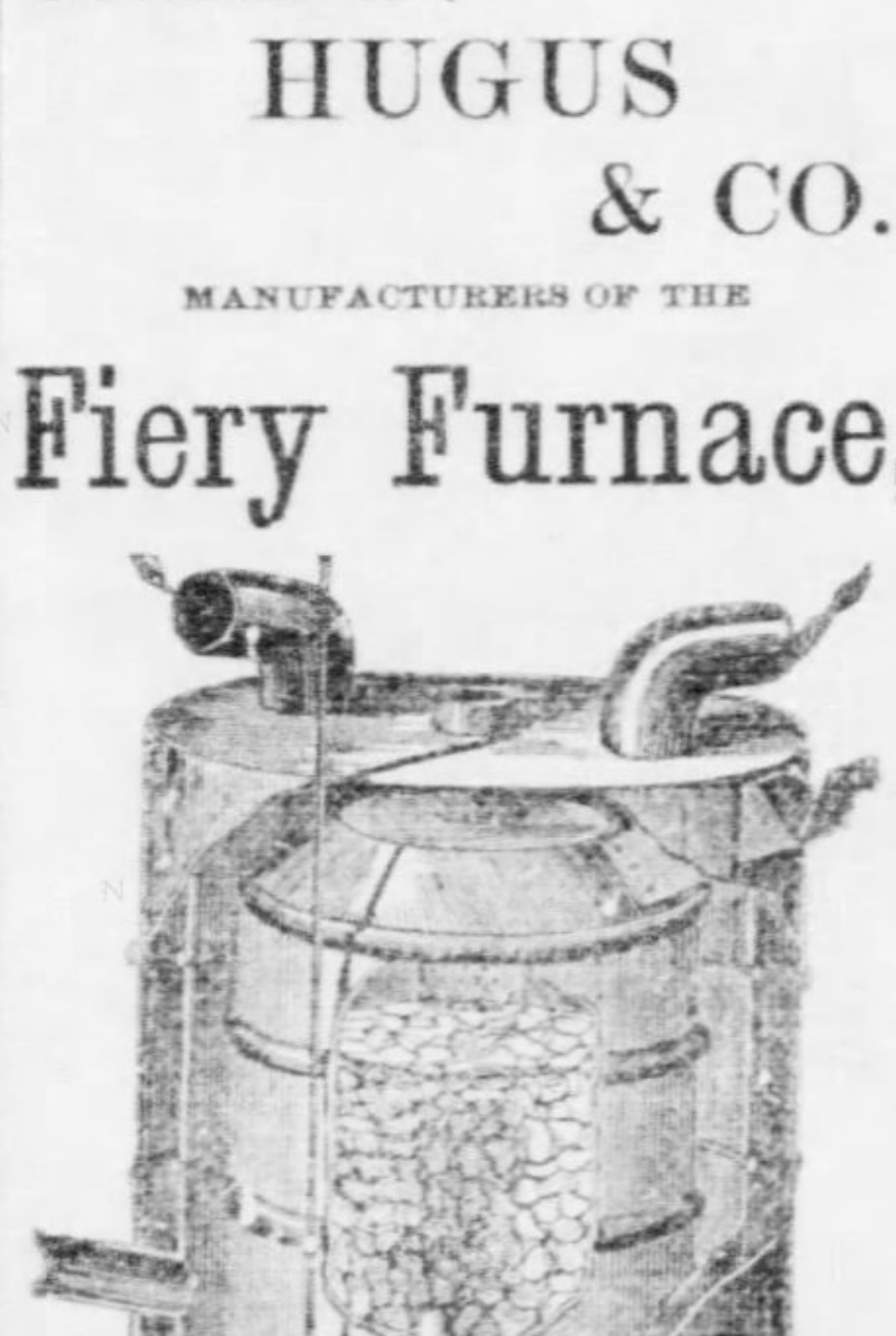

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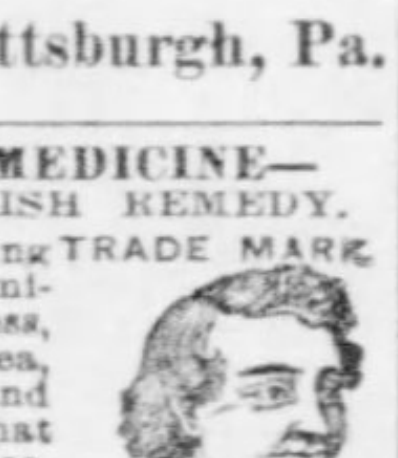

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CALIFORNIA'S CONSTITUTION

The New Organic Law Adopted by a Considerable Majority.

The Opposition of Capital, Corporations and Land Monopolists of no Avail.

ome of the Leading Provisions, Good and Bad, of the New Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The returns of the election, as the count has progressed, are a complete surprise. The city, instead of giving ten thousand or thereabouts against the new Constitution, gives a majority of less than two thousand, with the returns nearly complete. Returns from the country are incomplete, but indicate that while Alamada, Sacramento, Santa Clara, and most of the mining counties have gone against, nearly all the other agricultural counties have gone heavily for it. As far as heard from, the city and State now stand 5,300 in favor of adoption, with a chance of that majority being materially increased. Disturbance was feared in the city early in the evening but was soon quieted down, merely a few fights occurring. The workingmen are jubilant over what they consider their own particular victory.

The total vote of the city was 37,934. The majority against the new Constitution was 1,238.

Returns from the interior confirm previous advices, and the instrument is adopted by a majority from six to ten thousand. Farmers seem to have voted almost solidly for it. The result has caused much bitterness of feeling in business circles where it is looked upon to a considerable extent as an attack upon city interests by the interior. There is evidently a determination, however, to make the best of what is believed to be an unfortunate issue of an important question. The press of the city counsel a quiet acquiescence in the inevitable and sustain the endeavor to ward off any ill-effects expected to follow so radical a change in the organic law by a careful choice of officers and a conservative construction of its provisions.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LEADING AND NOVEL PROVISIONS.

The Constitution was framed by a Convention in which no political party had a majority. It will be substituted for the existing, original Constitution of 1849, amended somewhat in the years 1862 and 1871.

One of the first points of interest in this document is its treatment of the Chinese. The initial change on this subject we find in the preliminary Bill of Rights. Here the right of foreigners to inherit, hold, and transmit real property is expressly confined to those "of the white race or African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States." The original Bill of Rights made no such discrimination, but applied to foreigners—so we see what advancement in liberality thirty years have brought forth. Next, the article on suffrage, denies citizenship to "any native of China," and confers suffrage on citizens only. Finally, a special article of sections is devoted to the Chinese. The second of these absolutely prohibits corporations formed under the laws of California from employing Chinese. The third section forbids the employment of Chinese on public works, except in punishment of crime. The fourth section declares dangerous the presence of foreigners ineligible to citizenship. The Constitution prohibits a certain kind of man from becoming a citizen, then exacts a poll tax of him, and finally stamps him "Dangerous" because he is ineligible to citizenship. The Constitution afterward declares that the Legislature "shall also provide the necessary legislation to prohibit the introduction into this State of Chinese." The Legislature is also to delegate all needed power to municipalities to remove Chinese from their limits, or confine them to designated quarters within these limits.

ABOUT CORPORATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION.

The two dozen sections designed to correct the abuses of corporations form a highly important part of the proposed Constitution. In general, these provisions follow those adopted for the same purpose in several Mississippi Valley States, and also partially in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. It is provided that corporations must be formed under general laws, not special acts, and the State never made a corporation stockholder; that trustees and directors are liable for embezzled money; that stock shall not be watered, nor stock or bonds issued, save for money or property received or labor done; that business shall be conducted, meetings held and accounts kept only in certain specified ways.

Transportation companies are forbidden to discriminate in their charges for freight of passengers, but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates; in other respects, the charges must be uniformly pro rata for distance. The Railroad Commissioners are the only persons holding offices of trust or profit in the State to whom free passes can be offered, and besides the punishment of the company issuing free passes, the acceptance works a forfeiture of the taker's office. That is an excellent provision; so are others aimed at wheels within wheels, and rings within rings, forbidding officers or employees of the company from being personally interested in furnishing it with supplies, or being engaged in the business of a common carrier. If a railroad once puts down its rates for the sake of competition with another common carrier, it cannot put them up again without the consent of the Railroad Commissioners—a provision designed to check the trick of breaking down legitimate competition by tremendous sacrifices, and then, when monopoly is secured, putting up rates higher than ever. The Railroad Commissioners are to have enormous authority, fixing all rates for freight and passengers, examining accounts, hearing and deciding complaints, and having many powers of courts of record. A company breaking or evading their regulations is to be fined at least $20,000. An officer or employee who demands more money than the established rate is to be imprisoned for a time not exceeding a year, and fined a sum not exceeding $5,000. While this legislation, in some details, goes to the extreme length of grangerism, in general it is conceived in a wholesome spirit of protecting the people against the grasp of corporations, and the stockholders of corporations against their own official thieves and despoilers.

REVENUE AND TAXATION SYSTEM.

The revenue and taxation system is a third subject in which vast and momentous changes have been made. In general, it may be said that the purpose and effect of the new provisions are to make taxation bear more heavily than ever on capital, presumably with a view to lightening the burden upon labor. Church property is swept bodily into the taxable pool—all property is to be taxed except growing crops, and city, State, United States and school property. Mortgages are taxed, with some details worth the examination of those interested in California mortgages. Railroad property is to be assessed by a State Board of equalization, and then apportioned to the counties and towns through which the roadbed passes. Income taxes may be collected by laws hereafter to be made, from persons, corporations, joint stock associations or companies resident or doing business in the State. We should say that the new Constitution does not intend that taxation shall be equal; in fact, it removes the old words requiring it to be "equal and uniform." Its theory apparently is that those best able to pay should pay not only the greater part, but even more than their proportion.

All the foregoing subjects are of interest to people in other States having business relations with California or capital invested there. To these may be added the provisions putting telegraphs, gas, storage, and wharfage, so far as concerns "a public use" of them under legislative rates for their use; and, again, the provisions directing the Legislature to regulate stock-jobbing of all sorts, with the express condition that "all contracts for the sale of shares of the capital stock of any corporation or association, on margin, or to be delivered at a future day, shall be void," and the money paid on them recoverable in court.

LOCAL AND POLITICAL REGULATIONS.

Besides these, there are many remarkable changes in matters more strictly local in interest, for the proposed Constitution is a long and elaborate document. Among hese we may note that "lobbying is hereby declared a felony," and, as such to be severely punished; that three-fourths of a jury may render a valid verdict in civil trials, and the jury itself may be fewer than twelve, if the parties agree, while in minor criminal cases, not amounting to a felony, by the same agreement in open court, jury trial may be waived; that witnesses shall not be confined with prisoners, nor persons imprisoned for civil action for torts, except in cases of wilful injury; that a person convicted of embezzling public money shall lose forever his citizenship.

Among the political regulations, the Governor is made ineligible to the United States Senate during his term of office; the salaries of the State officers are fixed in the Constitution, which seems a short sighted arrangement; the Governor may veto particular items in appropriation bills; the elections for the Legislature are changed from September to November, after the present year; convict labor is not to be let out by contract; no property qualification is to be required for voting or holding office; State inspection of merchandise is abolished; making profit out of public moneys, or using them, except as provided by law, is declared a felony; military organizations receiving State support are forbidden to carry, while under arms, any flag or device of any State or nation, except of the United States or California; California is declared an inseparable part of the Union, whose supreme law is the Constitution of the United States.

Other provisions make eight hours a day's work on all public works; gives mechanics and laborers a lien on property for their labor or materials; declare that no public work shall be begun in any city until the cost has already been estimated, assessed, and gathered into the Treasury; declare the holding of large tracts of land by individuals or corporations inimical to public interests, limiting, therefore, to 320 acres the amount of State land hereafter granted to each settler.

It will be seen at once that this Constitution is a mixture of excellent and execrable changes.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 9.—Now that the new Constitution of California has been voted and adopted after a heated, bitter and angry contest, the situation as it appears to me is not such as to bear out the many predictions of calamity that have been expressed by the opponents of the measure. In my judgment, the new Constitution will neither do as much mischief as its opponents proclaimed, nor confer as great benefits as its champions assert. It will not impoverish one-half the people, nor enrich the other. It will not confer wealth without labor and saving, nor strip honest men of their property, no matter how rich. It will not drive present capital out of the State, nor prevent new capital from coming into it. It may hinder and embarrass

MINING STOCK GAMBLING,

but to the extent it does it will be a public blessing, for stock gambling is the curse of the State. It has ruined tens of thousands in purse and morals. It demoralizes everything within its reach, and renders all forms of productive and honest industry distasteful and irksome, and simplicity of life impossible. It has enabled a few men to amass vast fortunes by swindling and overreaching the masses. The only fear is that the new Constitution will not root out these robber dens and purge the State of their accursed presence.

It is a great mistake to suppose that Kearney and his Hoodlum sand-lotters carried the new Constitution, although they all voted for it under the idea that it would confiscate or extirpate capital.

IT WAS THE FARMERMS

who carried it. They cast more than two-thirds of the votes it received. The cities and towns nearly all gave majorities against it, while the rural districts voted nearly solid for it. What moved the farmers to support it almost *en masse* was, first, the provision taxing unimproved lands of similar fertility and situation, the object being to compel the land monopolists and holders of the vast Spanish grants to break them up into small parcels and offer them for sale to poor men and small capitalists for actual cultivation. It is intended, by the weight of taxation, to

FORCE THE MONOPOLISTS TO SELL OUT.

Fifty thousand farmers only own 6,000,000 acres, while 5,000 ranchmen hold 50,000,000 acres, which, being unimproved, almost escape taxation.

Second, the sections that provide for the election of three State Commissioners, armed with full power to fix and determine the rates of freight and fare that may hereafter be charged by the Central Railroad Company, or other roads, if there ever be any in California. This single provision determined the farmers and many of the merchants to support the new Constitution in despite of all the objections urged against it. It is alleged that the Railroad Company charge twice to thrice as much as in the Eastern States. The freight tariff has produced a degree of discontent and exasperation among the agricultural classes bordering on violent open resistance. They rushed for relief to the State Commission provision, which allows of no appeal or judicial interference with the scale of rates to be established by the Board.

THE WAR ON CAPITAL.

The sections taxing credits and deposits and discriminating against capital caused most of the opposition to the new Constitution. If these Communistic features had been omitted it would have carried by 100,000 instead of 10,000 majority, and if they had been separately submitted they would have been voted down by enormous majorities. They will probably be stricken out hereafter by amendments, or rendered nugatory by legislation or the lack of it. Provision is made in the instrument for quick and easy amendment, and it is believed that several amendments will be submitted by the first Legislature under it, to remove the more obnoxious and injurious sections. Many provisions are copied from the Illinois Constitution; notably those against special legislation, the right to amend or repeal charters or franchises, and the restriction on omnibus legislation and rushing bills through unprinted and in the dark. In these respects the Constitution is like the old Illinois instrument. The Governor is given more power and a stronger veto, and may veto any items of Appropriation bills.

The general business prostration in the State and the hard times so severely felt are ascribed to monopolies and rings, by which the big fish devour the small ones. Great corruption in official life, resulting in excessive taxation, extravagant appropriations, embezzlements, and defalcations, have intensified popular discontent and strengthened the desire for a change of the fundamental law, and a new deal all round.

THE NEXT STATE ELECTION.

will be an exciting one, as it creates a Legislature to frame laws and to carry the new organic instrument into practical effect, creating courts to expound the laws, and executive officers to enforce them.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners to fix freights and fares will engross much public attention.

California politics for the next twelve months will be exciting, and old party lines will, in great measure, be disregarded and lost sight of.

J. MEDILL.

RECORD OF CRIME.

A Free Fight at an Execution at Which Several Persons are Wounded.

Wholesale Poisoning Cases in New York and Massachusetts.

A BOY POISONS HIS SISTER AND POSSIBLY HIS FATHER AND MOTHER.

FITCHBURG, MASS., May 10.—The community here was thrown into a high state of excitement by developments pointing to Francis E. Hayden as the murderer of his sister, a school teacher, who died suddenly a week ago in this city. The father and mother of the young lady died suddenly of pneumonia, it was thought, about three weeks ago, and the death of the young man's sister, who was apparently in robust health, so soon after, created suspicion. On the death of their parents, the young man and his sister were left property worth some $10,000. Miss Hayden had been fifteen years teacher in the Public Schools here. The loss of parents caused great depression of spirits on her part, and she was compelled to give up teaching for a time. She gradually recovered and expected to return to her school on Monday.

On May 2nd she was about the house as usual, but in the evening complained of illness and retired early. At 8:30 o'clock Dr. Jewett was called and found her pulse nearly wanting in the right arm. He recommended warmth and stimulants, and instructed some attendants to watch the patient closely. About one o'clock Dr. Jewett was again called, and Drs. Coleny and Thompson were summoned. Mis Hayden this time was conscious, but could not breathe, and she died a few moments later. The doctors concluded that the action of the heart was impeded by an unknown cause, and Medical Examiner Miller is reticent, but admits that large quantities of arsenic were found in the remains.

Young Hayden recently was suspended from the Boston University, where he was studying medicine, and during the sickness of all his relatives administered the medicines. He has been about town as usual all the week, and has known of the suspicions against him. A few days since an anyalsis of the body of Miss Hayden showed that she had died of arsenic, which was found in her stomach in large quantities. This morning Hayden was arrested for the murder of his sister, but refused to talk, at the same time maintaining the most stolid indifference. The motive of his alleged crime is suspected to be as follows:

Miss Hayden taught school for fifteen years and earned a good deal of money. After deducting what she wanted for her own use she turned over the balance to her father, taking his notes. After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Hayden it was found that after Sarah Hayden's claims had been satisfied the value of the estate falling to the brother would be very small. The prisoner, it is thought, might have seen an easy way to secure the whole property by putting his sister out of the way; hence the suspicion that he gave her the arsenic. The prisoner is twenty-one, and has been committed to jail. The bodies of his father and mother have been exhumed, and their stomachs have been given to chemists for analysis, as it is suspected that they, too, were victims of poison.

AN AFFRAY AT AN EXECUTION.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 10.—After the double execution yesterday in Columbia county, there was an affray among the whites of McDuffie county, who attended the hanging. Twenty-five shots were fired and the following were wounded: Jack Usry, shot in the abdomen, mortally; Shade Hawes, shot in the hand and hip; Cairy, wounded in the scalp, and Tug Smith, a by-stander, slightly in the hand.

MORE POISONING.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 10.—A special to the Watertown *Times* says a woman named Merrihew, near Deer river, is suspicioned of poisoning her brother-in-law and husband, about eight weeks ago. The brother-in-law died suddenly, having spasms. About a week ago her husband was taken sick the same way. The doctor made an examination and came to the conclusion some one had been giving him poison. He forbade his wife giving medicine or preparing food for him. He is now getting well. The brother-in-law's body was exhumed yesterday, and doctors say there is evidence of poison. The contents of the stomach will be analyzed immediately. The examination is progressing.

A PRISONER SHOT WHILE RESISTING ARREST.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 11.—At eleven o'clock to-night, "Sissy" Ross, a notorious gambler, robbed an inmate of a house of ill-fame of a gold watch valued at two hundred dollars. Officer Maloney attempted to arrest Ross when the latter fled. Maloney fired three shots, one taking effect inflicting a dangerous wound.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

House Committee on Education and Labor Looking at the Subject.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—An attempt will be made, before Congress adjourns, to learn the true inwardness of the exodus of negroes from some of the Southern States to the West. At the meeting of the House Committee on Education and Labor today, the subject was informally discussed. The Committee will meet on Monday to agree upon a resolution asking for the appointment by the Speaker of a special committee with power to sit in the recess, to investigate the causes of the sudden tide of negro emigration from Southern States to Kansas and Nebraska. Last Monday Mr. Whitthorne of Tennessee, introduced in the House a joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of five Representatives and five Senators to investigate the subject. The resolution is preceded by a long preamble. The first section of the preamble says that it is asserted by certain persons that the exodus is caused by reason of the denial to the negroes of the political rights guaranteed them by the Constitution. The second section of the preamble recites that other persons claim the emigration is caused, not by the abridgement of the political rights of the negroes, but is a scheme originated by certain adventurers, who are availing themselves of race prejudices to benefit themselves financially or politically. The depressed condition of labor, particularly in the South, is mentioned, and the preamble closes with an assertion that the people of the country, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, should be protected in their rights. There fore the appointment of the joint committee is requested.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Gen. Conway of New Jersey, who has long been identified with the work of improving the colored people of the South, has been here several days in behalf of the charitable and philanthropic people of Philadelphia to ascertain the condition and needs of refugee from the South and report to the people East how they may be wisely helped. In an interview, which will be published in the *Globe-Democrat* to-morrow, he says the exodus is only in its inception, and if it were not for the terrorism exercised over negroes by planters and merchants along the Mississippi river to keep them from leaving, there would have been twenty thousand refugees here now. He thinks, however, this terrorism will wear out after a short time and the colored people will then begin to leave again. He also says many more would have left but for the fact steamboat men have refused them transportation under threats of merchants, planters and others that they would withdraw their patronage if they continued to take emigrants away.

He thinks negroes in the South ought to come out, but advises them not to leave until provision can be made for them in the North and West. He says he had already received offers of employment on farms in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania for thousands, and in Indiana alone he says homes and good wages can be found for five thousand in twenty days. Owing to the not altogether harmonious feeling among the colored people of this city, who so far have done the principal work in assisting the refugees, he thinks the committee trustworthy and influential, while citizens should be organized here. If this were done he says, there would be no lack of money to carry on the work, but as things exist now, not much assistance can be looked from the East.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Warehouse, Merchandise and Cars Burned in St. Louis.

Destruction of a Dozen Houses and Lumber Yard in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—A fire broke out in the warehouse of Caruthers & Co., East St. Louis, this afternoon, and destroyed that building and its contents; also, the warehouse of Yocum & Co., and the old passenger depot of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. These buildings contained about five thousand barrels of flour belonging to Kehlor Brothers and the Empire Milling Company, of this city, a large amount of general produce, buggies and carriages and wagon material. The value of the property in Caruthers & Co.'s warehouse is between forty and fifty thousand dollars. All the buildings burned belonged to the O. & M. R. R. Co., and are uninsured. Total loss about $80,000.

At 6:20 this evening a fire broke out in the wholesale hat and cap store of Ganss & Hunicke, 407 North Fifth street, and in a very short time extended to the large notion and gentlemen's furnishing goods house of Frankenthal & Bro., on the north, and the clothing store of R. & W. Godstein, on the south. All three stores were completely gutted, and the stocks are a total loss. The buildings were owned by Mrs. Agnes Mennett and Glasgow Bros., and are damaged about $45,000. Insured for about $45,000 in the Citizens' of St. Louis, Royal of London, and other componies not accessible to-night. Frankenthal Bros. stock was valued at about $90,000 and was partially insured.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Shortly before five o'clock this afternoon, a fire broke out on the corner of Union and Twenty-second streets, in Palmer & Fuller's lumber yard and dry house, which burned fiercely until eight o'clock. The dry house was completely destroyed, together with six million feet of lumber. The proprietors gave their loss at $152,000, but as their estimate is based on the selling price of the material it is probable that a more accurate estimate would be $100,000. The total insurance is about $43,000.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

Why the Regular Army Did Not Interfere in the Election of 1870.

[From the Utica Observer.]

On the 7th of November, 1870, the city of New York was more deeply excited than at any other time in its recent history. It was the day preceding the general election of that year, and orders had gone forth that the metropolis should be invaded by Federal troops, the laws of the State ignored, and the rights of the people placed at the mercy of John I. Davenport and his reckless crowd of supervisors and deputy marshals. In the harbor lay two gunboats, furnished by the notorious Robeson, and threatening to open fire on the business heart of the town.

The State was at perfect peace, and its laws were respected and enforced. No man could vote unless he had appeared in person at the designated places at least ten days before and registered his name, answering under oath the questions which were put in regard to his residence and qualifications. All that the Republicans had asked in the way of increased stringency to the election acts had been conceded by the Democratic Legislature. The inspectors and canvassers had been fairly chosen from both parties, under the direction of a non-partisan Police Commission. No officer of the State or city, high or low, Republican or Democrat, had asked for the interference of the Federal troops, but an army was there, under command of a Brigadier General of regulars, to conduct an election.

Never before had such a reckless attempt been made to invade the invested rights of the people, and it is safe to say that it will never be made again. The promptness and bravery with which it was met and repelled by Gov. Hoffman served as a warning to President Grant. The Governor repaired to the city, and quietly but firmly announced that if the Federal troops appeared in the streets on election day they would be met by the National Guard, who would protect the people at all hazards. This was no idle threat. Ample preparations had been made for a conflict, which seemed at that time inevitable. How ample those preparations were, the following document, which is now made public for the first time, will show:

[Copy.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1870.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I have the pleasure of informing you that I feel confident of having secured a supply of one hundred thousand ball cartridges, and four hundred rounds of canister shot, with cartridges, for the artillery. God grant that it may not be necessary to use them.

* * * * * * *

Yours very truly,
FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.
To GOV. HOFFMAN.

Fortunately the threatened necessity did not arise. At the last moment the Federal authorities took counsel of discretion, and retreated. Not a Federal soldier was seen in the streets of New York on the election day of 1870, and since that time no attempt has been made to invade our State.

THE WORST COUGHS are cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy also for Pains in the Breast, and Soreness of the Throat.

Have Your Teeth Extracted

Painlessly by Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 39 Fifth avenue.

HILL'S GREAT SPEECH.

Causes of the Big Contest Now Going On.

Republicans Fighting for a Perpetuation of their Power.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June, 1880, and for other purposes.

SPEECH OF MR. HILL.

Mr. HILL (Dem., Ga.) then proceeded to speak with reference to that part of the bill proposing new legislation with regard to jurors, supervisors of election, etc. He asked why the discussion had been thrust upon the country, the legislation proposed being very simple, nothing but the repeal of some portions of laws enacted during and since the late war. He had watched the discussion in order to arrive at the motive which prompted it, and was now satisfied that party in this country had entered upon a well or rather ill considered but determined purpose of re-opening sectional agitation, which so long disturbed the people, with a view of consolidating one section of the country against the other for the benefit of party, without reference to the public good. If the bill should become a law, it would not affect in any degree the legislation previous to 1865. If the majority in Congress declare from this time forward that the army and navy shall not interfere with elections, they but re-enact what custom, practice and law were before the act of 1865. The country was to be told Democrats wanted to destroy the power of the Government to enforce the laws. The speech of the Senator from Vermont ought to be studied, as it showed great questions of difference between the two great parties struggling for mastery. If the assumption there could be no protection to the country save by the military arm should unfortunately ever be believed by the country, the Republic would be at an end.

Mr. Hill then alluded to persons who had sojourned in the South and gone North to deliver lectures on the subject of Southern wrongs and outrages, their statements being of a grossly exaggerated character, and also referred to those who instigated the movement of negroes to Kansas under false pretences, and for their own personal benefit, as they became sharers in money contributed for the relief of sufferers. The South had been maligned in a hundred different shapes and forms for the purpose of agonizing the North and to secure Republicans in the possession of power. There was a persistent, earnest, arbitrary and dictatorial purpose to induce the President to veto the bill repealing military interference at the polls. He never believed the President would veto the bill. He did not believe the President would lend himself to any such scheme. The President signalized his administration by the removal of troops at the South, and therefore he did not believe the President would be guilty of inconsistency by vetoing this bill. The President declared, in his inaugural address, that the man who best served his country best served his party. He hoped the President would rise above the clamor of those who are seeking to revive sectional agitation. If he should do so, he would for the second time in his administration show himself worthy of the position he holds. But if he should veto the bill for party ends, the time would come when the two parties would be face to face on the great issues, which the Democratic party would meet with moderation but firmness. Republicans, Mr. Hill repeated, resort to a veto because they want military force to control the elections in order to keep themselves in power.

MEANING OF OPPOSITION TO THE PRESENT MEASURE.

Mr. Hill affirmed that the tremendous contest now before the country had its origin and meaning in the purpose of the Republicans to obtain absolute control of the States by force in order to perpetuate their power, whether people are willing or not; and in furtherance of their purpose, almost every Republican speaker has been seeking to impress the country with the idea of the great danger to come from what they, the Confederates in Congress, the Senator from New York (Conkling) had pointed out the number of Senators and Representatives who were in the Confederate service, saying that because of this, the people of the North were alarmed. But all the charges that they were not loyal and therefore could not be trusted, were based on the assumption they were enemies of the Union, and should the Government pass into their hands there would be great danger to public liberties. If the assumption were true, the result would be inevitable. If they were enemies of the Union, they had no right in Congress, no business here and if they were honorable men, they ought to leave. The people of the North ought to understand these things. He granted what the Senator from New York intimated. This gush will not do, the Senator said, and this walking arm in arm and shaking of hands by Confederates and Union men in public assemblies was well enough for Sunday school teachers. Statesmen, said Mr. HILL, wanted a reason. Representatives of the South were not enemies of the Union, and therefore ought to be present here. Republicans oppose the repeal of obnoxious laws under the pretense that the South was not to be trusted. How could it be that the South was not to be trusted because it was proposed to repeal laws that had not been on the statute book for seventy-five years before they were enacted? Was the South not to be trusted because it wanted intelligence and virtue in the jury box, and because it wanted the army taken away from the polls, and because the South, through its representatives, wished to prevent the control of elections by Deputy Marshals and Supervisors? Southern men went to war in vindication of their convictions. The South did not secede from the Union because they were enemies of the Constitution and the Union. It was driven into secession by extremists of the North. The Senator from New York (Conkling) called the representatives of the South Confederates, and then notified the North that they ought to be alarmed because legislation was proposed by the same kind of men who were here before the war.

LOYALTY OF THE SOUTH.

He (Hill) had been making an account too, and strangely as the Senator might think of it, of the nine Representatives and two Senators from Georgia, nine, certainly eight, were opposed to secession.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep. N. Y.) asked when?

Mr. HILL replied till it came, and they stood up in that dark hour like men for their convictions. They had no apology to make. Of the ninety three Southern Representatives and Senators, about seventy-five were opposed to secession. He mentioned this for the purpose of showing how sound the Southern people are. They are willing to be represented by men true to the Union.

Mr. Hill then related some of his personal history. South Carolina seceded in December, 1860. The people of Troupe county, in which he lived, requested him to serve as their delegate in the State convention of Georgia. He accepted the trust in a letter in which he said he would consent to the dissolution of the Union as he would to the death of his father, only from necessity; that bad and extreme men were fighting the Union, which never harmed any one, and that he would never ask more from those who were destroying the Goveonment in their folly than to give his children a better one. His people sent him to the convention without opposition. In January, he had the honor to make the last speech against the resolution in favor of secession. On the 19th of that month, when the ordinance was framed, he wrote a letter to a friend telling him the deed was done and that Georgia that day left the Union. The streets were wild with excitement; a party came to serenade him as it had others, but his room was dark, his heart sad and his tongue silent. No matter who was wrong, he said in that letter, the Union had fallen. In 1868, he had a correspondence with that great and good man, Horace Greeley, who did more to build up the Republican party than any other man in America. Greeley was honest in his convictions and boldly declared them. In his letter to that gentleman, in reply to something that had been said concerning him, he wrote he was entitled to an audience of readers of the *Tribune*, having in the winter of 1860 warned the people against secession, and told them war would come, an unequal, fierce, vindictive and desolating war. Many of the freesoilers said, if the South desired to secede it could do so in peace. The people of the South did not secede because of hostility to the Constitution. They pledged themselves to form a new one on the model of the old. The South seceded because war was made on its constitutional rights by extremists of the North to destroy its property, and because the Northern people, through their Republican leaders, said that secession should be accomplished in peace. Greeley said they wanted no Union pinned together with bayonets. There were hundreds of thousands of persons who believed that the only way to avoid war was to secede. They believed they had a right to protect and preserve their slave property. If they had believed war would result they never would have seceded. The Georgia convention sent him (Hill) to the Provisional Congress. The people believed that if there could be a delay of a few months war could be averted. Virginia had not then gone out of the Union, and she issued a proclamation for a peace conference. His heart warmed, and he hoped for success. Seven States had then gone out, and therefore they could not participate in such a convention, but they watched every movement with interest. Those very men who make charges of infidelity against the Southern people went to Washington to defeat the purposes of Virginia.

ZACK CHANDLER'S LETTER.

In this connection Mr. Hill read the following letter:

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1861.—*My Dear Governor:* Governor Bingham and myself telegraphed you Saturday at the request of Massachusetts and New York, to send delegates to the Peace Compromise Congress. They admit we are right and they were wrong, and that no Republican State should have sent delegates, but that they are here and cannot get away. Ohio, Indiana and Rhode Island are coming in and there is danger of Illinois, and now they beg us for God's sake to come to their rescue and save their Republican party from rupture. I hope they will send stiff backed men or none. The whole thing was gotten up against my judgment, and will end in thin smoke. I hope as a matter of courtesy to some of our erring brethren that you will send delegates. Truly your friend,

(Signed) Z. CHANDLER.

To his excellency Austin Blair.

To this letter a postscript was added, saying: "The Northern people think that a fight would be awful, but without a little blood letting this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush."

The representatives of the South must be trusted. The South sought to avert war while the North tried to bring it on. He (Hill) knew Republicans claim to have saved the Union, but if there had been no Republican party the Union would not have been in peril, and there would have been no secession, no Returning Boards and Electoral Commission.

The people want purity and intelligence in the jury box, to keep troops away from the polls, and because they wanted to say to the States, "You are able to control your elections," and because representatives of the South stood here as a bulwark against those who would destroy the Constitution by destroying the States. If you must have war they would maintain their rights in the Union. But he trusted there would be no war. The men of the South would go with the Stars and Stripes, the flag of their country. The people would take charge of the question. He assured those who heard him that the North need not be alarmed on account of the South; but they had cause to be alarmed by such threats as have been made by leading Republicans. Democrats would take the position to promote the glory of the Union and perpetuate its honor. They were going to the people in favor of the Constitution which Madison framed and Webster expounded; in favor of freedom at the polls, intelligence in the jury box, and the independence of the States in the management of elections hereafter. The people would answer, North and South.

So far from decreasing the Democratic majority in this body these measures would increase it. As to another war, the men who lost all in the late war would not risk it again. We owe nothing to Republicans, Hill said. It was through the very agency of the authority and sovereignty of the State which you thought you had destroyed that we are able to be here to-day, not through intimidation and fraud. It is not true we are solid against the North. We are solid against the Republican party. Why should we not be? Can you wonder? I will not speak of the past. Do you think we are going to love you for the speeches you have made during the last four weeks criminating and slandering us in every form? You may not know it, but we are men. Every vile story of fraud, no matter how unworthy of belief, is paraded against the Southern people, but no matter how strong the testimony of good men we bring to refute these falsehoods, that testimony is cried down. We regard the Republican party as merely sectional. We join the Democrats of the North because we admire their course during the war. We had a terrible ordeal but they had one perhaps worse. The fidelity to Union they believed in led them to fight against us but after the war they met us as men and that is why we go with them. If the South were solid against the Constitution, it would be reprehensible, but they were not. We are solid for preserving the Constitution and its principles. It is not we, but Northern men who seek strife and are against the Union. It was not Republicans but Northern Democrats who saved the Union, and they will preserve it. We could not help them save it, but we are here to help them preserve it. Mr. Hill said he was born a slaveholder, but never bought a slave except one who asked him to do so, and he was not ashamed of that. He would never willingly deprive a human being of any of his rights. Born and reared amid traditions of slavery, he yet wished when secession was proposed that slavery should perish rather than stand in the way of the maintenance of the Union. In disunion he saw anarchy, horror, the destruction of the States and only despotism. Disunion in any form was nothing but bloody waste and ruin to all races and conditions of men.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Revision of Laws and passed, amending the law relating to prohibition and mandamus.

Also, a bill relating to widows of pensioners of the war of 1812 (so as to give pensions to women who are a second time widows.

Opposition was made to the latter bill as an entire change of pension laws and, on motion of Mr. Garfield (Rep. O.) it was referred to the Pension Committee.

The bill prohibiting the presence of the military at places of election was presented as enrolled, was signed by the Speaker and was sent for the signature of the President *pro tem* of the Senate.

THE SILVER BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour the House resumed the consideration of the Warner Silver bill, and was addressed by Mr. Kelley (Rep. Pa.) He submitted that it was not especially discreditable to him that he did not know that the purpose of the law of 1873 was to demonetize the standard silver dollar, when neither the President who signed the bill nor the members of his Cabinet were aware of it.

Mr. Kelly in the course of his speech declared himself free to admit that when in 1872 he absurdly asserted that the unit of the United States monetary system, the legal tender silver dollar (which was at that time worth three cents more than the gold dollar was a subsidiary coin, he knew no more on the subject of finance than was known on it to day by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Claflin) or than his colleague (Fisher). He saw in the present decade the symptoms which had marked the fall of the Roman Empire: among the concurring causes of which were, according to Allison the successive expansion and contraction of the currency, and the decline of the silver and gold mines of Italy, Spain and Greece. He predicted that the remonetization of silver in the United States and Europe would restore peace, order and prosperity throughout the world.

Mr. FISHER (Rep., Pa.) inquired if his colleague desired to be understood as advocating a single standard, and that a silver standard.

Mr. KELLEY replied he was a thorough bimetalist. He was ready to remonetize silver at its present rate and make this country, as some had remarked, a great dumping ground for silver. In concluding, he called attention to the condition of France, serene amid the perturbed nations of the earth. She had never experienced a financial crisis since she had had a bimetalic standard. While the coming of the Czar was heralded by the tramp of armed Cossacks, while England found herself in a position where she must abandon all her financial theories or prepare to trample down a suffering laboring people, France remained in a prosperous condition, an example to this poor, benighted country in monetary matters, and continued building up a consolidated Republic, which everybody hoped and believed would be an example to all the nations of Europe. (Applause.)

Mr. REED (Rep., Me) said the question whether the country should have a single or double standard was a grave one, and could not be disposed of by a shout about frauds.

Mr. HASKELL (Rep., Ks.) gave a history of the act demonetizing silver, to show there was no secresy about it, but that full publicity was given to it in its various stages.

Mr. BOWMAN (Rep., Mass.) opposed the bill, and predicted that every man who voted for it would be promptly relegated to private life.

The House then adjourned.

BE IN TIME.

Ninth Popular Drawing Commonwealth Distribution Co., at Louisville, Ky., May 31st,—May 31st.

The time for the Ninth Drawing of this popular Company is rapidly approaching—Now is the time to seek fortune's favors. The same popular scheme will again be presented, viz.: **1960** prizes, amounting to **$112,400**. Prominent citizens of well known integrity will conduct the Drawing in the presence of the audience.

Tickets are only $2.

Send orders to T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y,
Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.
d&Wlt

Fine Gold Fillings

And elegant white, gold, silver, and artificial bone inserted painlessly, and at prices to suit the times, by Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 39 Fifth avenue.

It Will Pay!

To read carefully the latest price list for Boots and Shoes of G. D. SIMEN.
my3:s&m2w&W-17

Elegant Artificial Teeth.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 39 Fifth avenue, makes the best, and his prices are the lowest possible for good work.

WANTED—EVERY FARMER AND mechanic to call at **131** Fifth avenue, Room **2**, Pittsburgh, Pa., and examine D. J. Roush's Patent Potato Digger, the greatest invention in the country. This Digger will dig and gather **5** acres of potatoes per day. Township, County and State rights for sale low.
my10:W1m

SALESMEN WANTED $125 A Month and Expenses to DEALERS SAMPLES FREE. Send 3c STAMP to C. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, O. CIGARS
mh1:10tW-eow

FREE NEW and Scientific cure for Nervous Debility, without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed free. *Electro Chemical Pad Co.*, P. O. box 3329, N. Y. mh22:11tW

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co. AUGUSTA, MAINE. fe1:1yr-W

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
my3:W1y

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applicatiens of liniments, too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price **50** cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

nflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease. Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excell all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR

Of Ten Years' Growth Cured

BY DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms, resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggist.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York.
Information worth thousands will be sent you.
oct5:1yW

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

The Seamen Circular Case—Rights of Sewing Machine Companies.

A Brutal Husband—Bench Warrant Case—Legal Notes.

The trial of the case of Joseph S. Seamen and others against Jones & Laughlin was concluded this week. The defendants were charged with having published a libelous circular concerning plaintiffs' patent iron rolls, which had the effect of entirely destroying their usefulness, and they brought this suit to recover for damage claimed to have been sustained by them by reason of the circular. In charging the jury, Judge White said that if the jury found that the defendants in issuing the circular upon which the action is based merely intended to defend their own patent rights, the plaintiffs could not recover. If however, it was maliciously issued, it is different. The defendants consulted some prominent counsel before issuing the circular, and acted on their advice. The plaintiffs claim that the circular damaged the sale of Seamen's rolls, when it was intended to use them for other purposes than those, which the defendants claim were infringements on their patents. The jury found for the plaintiffs for 6¼ cents damages and directed the defendant to pay the costs which amount to $1,000.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Mary Scanlon presented a petition in the Common Pleas No. 2. The petition sets forth that she is the wife of Timothy Scanlon; that he has treated her in a shameful manner for more than 13 years, beating her weekly and even daily, bruising and disfiguring her, and also by drunkenness, profanity, &c., spitting in her face and burning her with a heated poker and otherwise making her condition in life burdensome; that she was forced to flee from her home, taking her youngest child with her; her husband followed her and dragged it away and retains her children. In consequence of this action on the husband's part, the wife prays for a writ to issue commanding him to appear before court, and John, Catharine, Ellen and Thomas Scanlon, and abide such order as may be made. The writ was issued and made returnable on Saturday.

RIGHTS OF SEWING MACHINE COMPANIES.

Judge Stowe said. in charging the jury in the case of the Howe Sewing Machine Company against Vaters, Baum & Co., being an action arising out of the advantage taken by sewing machine companies of their right to take machines from would-be purchasers, even after the largest part of the cost has been paid, that while he had often endeavored to shirk the idea of the right of the companies to attach the machines after payments had been made there was no doubt of it being law and must be accepted. He said that where there were any conditions of the sale, as there seemed to be in this case, a breach of these conditions required an immediate notice to the other parties of the circumstance. If there was a flaw in the fulfillment by the purchaser, the seller should notify at once. If the machine was not as represented, the purchaser could not use it without notifying the seller, while at the same time refusing to pay the full amount. A verdict was rendered for the defendants, and plaintiffs moved for a new trial.

BENCH WARRANT ISSUED.

Judge Ewing during the week gave his decision in the case of Allen Wilson who was charged by George and Peter Walter with fraudulently disposing of some property. The plaintiffs alleged that Wilson sold them each an eleventh interest in some oil property which had already been mortgaged to the Parker Savings Bank, which institution had possession of it. Wilson was arrested on a bench warrant about a week ago. An argument was had in the case and Judge Ewing yesterday gave his decision finding that Allen Wilson had fraudulently contracted the debt for which the suit was brought. The Court then ordered that Wilson be committed to jail unless he pays the claims against him or give the bail required. Wilson was put under $5,000 bail and was permitted to go.

LEGAL NOTES.

The March term of the Quarter Sessions Court has closed. The June term commences on the first Monday in June. Judge Collier will be on the bench during the term. Among the cases to be tried will be the Braddocks murder.

By order of the Common Pleas Court No. 1, the Sheriff yesterday issued a writ of attachment on Cooper, Bailey & Co., proprietors of the London Circus, on behalf of J. J. Henderson, who has a claim of $397 55 against the show people for freight. Notwithstanding this action, the show went on as usual yesterday.

Tom Whittaker of *Gatling Gun* fame, was convicted of sending obscene literature through the mail.

Among the cases tried in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, was one before Judge Stowe, in which the wages of the plaintiff, John Taylor, who was an employe of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, had been attached in West Virginia. He brought suit here to recover them, and in the absence of sufficient proof of the laws of West Virginia, and the regularity of attachment proceedings, the Court allowed the case to go to the jury, which returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

In the case of Patrick Brennan against the steam tug Anna P. Dore which has been pending in the U. S. District court for a number of years, Judge Ketcham yesterday made a rule to show cause why Richard O'Brien, Pat McMann and James Mahoney should not be attacked for contempt for taking the boat to Buffalo, out of the jurisdiction of the court. The rule was made returnable on the third Monday of July.

CUBBA-YOU-QUIT.

The Famous Mowry Ejectment Case—Indian Witnesses in the City.

The famous Cubba-You-Quit case, better known as the Mowry Ejectment suit, United States Circuit Court with Justice Strong on the bench. The particulars of the case are briefly as follows. "In 1845 William Mowry, of this city, went to Saginaw, Mich., and married the daughter of Pero, an Indian chief, according to the Indian custom. They lived as husband and wife until he died in this city in 1852, while here on a visit. When Mowry's daughter grew up Bernard Meister purchased her claim to her father's property in this city and entered suit against Bissell and others, who now have possession of the property. The case was tried here in 1874, when the Court charged that a marriage to be valid in Michigan must be solemnized by minister or magistrate in the presence of two witnesses. The case was next taken to the United States Supreme Court, which decided that a marriage in Michigan, even if all formal ceremony was omitted, would be valid in accordance with the common law doctrine, and the case was sent back to the Court in this city. Pending the case before the United States Supreme Court Meister met with an accident in Michigan and sustained injuries which resulted in his death. His heirs are now prosecuting the case. Most of the Indians who were witnesses on the former trial are now in attendance at Court. Among them is Cubba-you Quit, Mowry's alleged wife and Elizabeth, her daughter. The trial will occupy the remainder of the week.

The Cultivation of Roses.

"Roses are her cheeks,
And a rose her lips."

The best way for ladies to cultivate this rare species of roses is by studying and practicing the rules of hygiene, as taught in the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, only $1 50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Grand Invalids hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. If suffering from those painful weaknesses incident to the female organism, use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—a never-failing remedy for these complaints.

The State Agricultural College.

Meetings were held in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday by the Special Legislative Committee appointed to inquire into the success or failure of the State Agricultural College, or rather of the experimental farms. There are three experimental farms in the State, viz., one in Chester county, one in Indiana county and one in Centre county, the College being at the latter place also. The State Agricultural College has been receiving $15,000 annually from the State and having asked for an increase of appropriation the investigation was ordered. It is also charged that the farm in Indiana county is a failure, and to investigate these charges was the object of the meeting here. Some half a dozen witnesses were examined. Mr. T. P. Walker of Dunbar, thought the State College at Bellefonte was a disgrace to the State. He graduated at the institution. Mr. Isaac Mills Jr., of Braddock who also attended the College thought similarly. General J. S. Negley testified that the experimental farms at Chester and Center counties were somewhat beneficial but not the farm of Indiana county. The bulk of the testimony tends to show that the Agricultural College is a failure.

MORE REVELATIONS.

HARRISBURG, May 13.—At the session of the Bribery Committee to-night, about thirty members of the House were examined.

Representative Zern of Carbon county, testified that Alex. W. Leisenring told him he expected to make money by speculating in Pennsylvania railroad stock if the Riot bill passed, and that he would divide the profits with him and his colleague if they voted for the measure. The witness also testified that Dr. Shoemaker of Harrisburg, said that he could get $1,000 for voting for the bill.

Representative Smith of Berks, testified that Charles B. Salter, ex-member of the House, told him he could make $1,000 by voting for the bill.

Representative McCachran said E. J. McCune of Shippensburg, had offered to place in the hands of any man he might designate $5,000 worth of border raid claims certificates, payable in thirty days after the passage of the Riot bill if he voted for it.

Representative Bordner of Dauphin county, testified he was offered $1,000 by Chris Long of Cumberland county, if he voted for the bill.

Representative Woodruff of Cambria county, testified he was offered by Jesse R. Crawford of Blair county, from $300 to $1,000 if he published two articles in favor of the bill.

Representative Fabel of Monroe county, said he was offered from $300 to $1,000 to vote for the bill by a man whose name he did not know.

Representative Foust of Huntingdon county, testified that Jesse R. Crawford said he would be given $1,000 as a present if he voted for the bill.

None of the propositions were accepted

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, May 14.—The Bribery Investigating Committee met this morning at nine o'clock, and continued in session until the hour for the convening of the House.

The members of the committee were all present, and the first witness called was James Neill of Philadelphia, who, after replying to all the regular questions in the negative, testified that he knew Mr. Kemble, and although a guest at the same hotel (Brady House,) he never spoke to him on the subject of the Riot bill, or any of the subsidiary motions on the same. The only remark that Mr. Kemble made to him was, that, after the passage of one of the motions, he congratulated the witness by saying he "was proud of his action to-day." This was the only conversation I ever had with him on the subject.

Mr. J. D. McKee of Philadelphia, and Col. T. P. Lewis of Lackawanna, were sworn and answered "No" to all the interrogatories.

Mr. Sherwood of York, asked leave to supplement his testimony by submitting copies of his paper containing his letter embodying his views before and after the introduction of the Riot bill.

The committee decided to admit the papers, althought it would not be material to the inquiry.

Clay Evans of Schuylkill, was next sworn, and after replying in the negative to the questions, testified that in accordance to the testimony of Mr. Kirk that he did say "he believed Mr. Magee was paying ten cents a line for local notices and two hundred dollars for articles, but he was not authorized by Mr. Magee or anybody else to do so." He was not acquainted with Mr. Magee.

Messrs. Gatchell (Chairman), Gantz, Fullerton, Keller, John Hill, Graham Gephart, Gordon and Etter all answered in the negative to the several questions.

Mr. Etter made a statement that a member made a threat to him that members who voted against the bill would go home with only their salaries, but those who voted for it would take a great deal more.

CRAWFORD READY TO ANSWER ANY CHARGE.

Mr. Crawford declined to be sworn as he had no desire to testify to something he knew nothing about, but if anybody had a charge to make against him he was here to meet it.

Mr. Wolfe then stated that no service of subpœna had been made on any member. It was entirely optional whether any one testify or not.

Messrs. Lerch, Leighty, Magill, Jaecke, Harkness, Sellers, Hallowell, Matlack and Liggett were each sworn and answered "No" to the regular formula.

STATEMENT OF MACLAY.

Mr. Maclay of Mifflin, was the last person examined. He answered "No" to all the questions. He then made a statement which consumed the time allotted for the session. He testified that a member of the House came to his desk and informed him that he was authorized to make inquiry as to the supporters of the Riot bill, in order to make it "interesting" for those who supported the bill. Witness informed him that this didn't suit him, and after carefully studying the bill he would vote accordingly. He afterwards invited him to come to his room in the Lochiel hotel, telling him (the witness) that the conversation was confidential. This occurred about the first week in February.

Mr. Wolfe proposed to ask the name of this member, when Messrs. Gatchell, Doyle and Rhoads objected on the ground that the witness testified that he was not corruptly approached or offered a consideration for his vote. Therefore it was not competent evidence.

Mr. Wolfe then placed his proposition or question, together with the ruling of the Committee, on Record.

The committee then adjourned till Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Fortune's Wheel.—*Alfred Tennyson.*

"Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel, and lower the proud;
Turn thy wild wheel through sunshine, storm and cloud—
Thy wheel we neither love nor hate.

"Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel, with smile or frown;
With that wild wheel we go not up or down;
Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great.

"Smile, and we smile, the lords of many lands;
Frown, and we smile, the lords of our own hands;
For man is man, and master of his fate."

The next grand Semi-Annual Distribution of the Louisiana State Lottery is at noon on Tuesday, June 17th, at New Orleans, under the sole management of Generals Beauregard and Early. The prizes amount to over half a million, and tickets are ten dollars, with proportional fractions down to tenths. For information, address M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La. wW

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	*Asked.*	*Sales.*
Penn. R. R.	37⅛	37¼	3,781
Reading	18⅝	18¾	20,271
P. T. & B.	5	5¼	....
Lehigh Valley	36½	36¾	546
U. Co's. N. J.	143	145	.....
Cent. Trans. Co.	44	44½	.....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	113	114	.....
P. C. & St. L. bonds	107	107½	.....
Northern Pacific	12⅞	13	1,372
Do preferred	39¼	39½	3,433

(By Associated Press.)

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Governments firm. Railroad bonds active and strong particularly Erie issues. State securities quiet.

The stock market strong and active throughout and speculation characterized by much buoyancy. The advance from yesterday's closing ranged from ¼ to 4¾, latter C. C. C. & I., which sold up to 49¼. Granger shares were most active Northwest advancing 1⅞ for common and ½ for preferred, and St. Paul selling up to 2⅜ for common and 1⅞ for preferred. Coal stocks made further improvement of ⅜@1⅞ closing at the highest point. Western Union fluctuated frequently opening 108¾ falling off to 7⅞ and advancing to 9⅛, and closing 8¾. Louisville and Nashville sold down to 65½, decline of 3¼, but recovered to 67¾. Kansas Pacific fell from 59 to 57⅛ and closed at 58. The general market in final dealings was strong and at or near the best figures of the day. Iron Mountain closed at 28⅝, St. Paul & Minneapolis at 33⅛. The subscription to the extension of Denver and Rio Grande railway was opened to the public here this morning. Up to the close of business to-day applications have been signed for five and half millions seven per cent. bonds which are taken at ninety. The object is to build 565 miles to the most important mining centries of Colorado and New Mexico immediately which includes the line through Arkansas, Canon to Leadville.

Transactions aggregated 245,000, which 7,000 were Erie, common, 2,000 preferred, 22,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Wabash, 37,000 Northwest common, 7,000 preferred, 35,000 St. Paul common, 13,000 preferred, 33,000 Lackawanna, 9,000 New Jersey Central, 4,500 Delaware & Hudson, 5,000 Morris & Essex, 2,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 Union Pacific, 5,000 C. C. C. & I. 1,700 C. C. & I. C., 4,400 St. Joes, 3,000 Ohios, 19,000 Western Union, 2,000 Kansas & Texas, 2,500 Louisville & Nashville, 1,000 Kansas Pacific, 4,000 Iron Mountain, 3,000 Kansas City & Northern and 1,400 St. Paul & Minnesota.

Close—Money closed easy at 3@4½ per cent., closing at 3@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills firm at 487½. Sight exchange on New York 489.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	107	New 4 per cts.	102¾
New 5s	103⅝	Currency 6s	124
New 4½s	107½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennesse old	34¼	Virginia new	33¼
Tennessee new	32⅝	Virginia old	34
Missouri 6s	107		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	108⅝	C. C. C. & I.	48⅞
Quicksilver	14	N. J. Central	46
Do. pref.	41⅞	Rock Island	133⅞
Pacific Mail	15	St. Paul	48⅝
Mariposa	6	Do pref.	88¾
Do. pref.	6½	Wabash	35⅞
N. Y. Central	118¾	Ft. Wayne	109¼
Adams Ex.	108¾	Terra Haute	10¼
Fargo Ex.	99⅞	Do pref.	20¼
American Ex.	48	C & A	92¾
U. S. Express	46½	Do. pref.	108
Erie	27⅞	O. & M.	15⅝
Do. pref.	52⅞	Del. & Lack.	56⅝
Harlem	159	A. & P. Tel	35
Michigan C'tl	82	B. & Q.	114⅝
Panama	—	H. & St. Joe.	20⅝
Union Pacific	73¼	Do. pref.	42⅞
Lake Shore	74⅞	Canada South'n	59⅛
Illinois Central	86½	Cent. Pacific	111⅞
P. & C.	96	Union	111⅞
N. W. C.	63¼	Land Grants	112¾
Do. pref.	94⅞	Sinking Fund	114
Kansas Pacific	58¼	Louisv'e & N.	69½
Kansas Texas	16⅞	St. L. & San F.	10¼
St. L., K.C. & I.	15⅛	Do. pref.	12¼
Do. pref.	40¼	Do. pref. 1st.	24⅞

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 14.—Consols for money, 98 11-16; account, 98¾. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 88½; Pennsylvania Central, 39¼; Reading, 18¼; Erie, 28⅜; preferred, 53. United States bonds—New 5's, 105⅝; 4½s 109⅝; 4s 104⅜.

Rate of discount in open market for 3 months' bills, 1¼ per cent., being ⅜ below the Bank of England rates.

PARIS, May 14.—Rentes, 113f 70c.

ANTWERP, May 14.—Refined petroleum 21⅝d.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Cotton strong at 7d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales: American, 13,000 bales.

Bacon—l. c., 20s 9d.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, May 13.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: The early sown of barley looks well but wheat is thin, patchy and backward, The heavy rain and snow in Scotland have prevented the working of heavy lands some of which in upper districts are unploughed and unsown. The deliveries of wheat at the principal markets last week were nearly 59,000 quarters against 42,000 quarters corresponding with the same week last year. With such liberal offerings the average prices of wheat receded two pence per quarter.

At Mark Lane native wheat was marketed sparingly and in spite improved condition of samples only the finest lots were saleable at previous prices. Imports foreign into London to last Monday were 36,000 quarters, and Friday's return showed 22,920 quarters. America, Germany and Southern Russia has been our chief sources supply, but Baltic reopened May 2d, weekly arrivals will shortly be swelled by shipments from St. Petersburg, Cronstadt and Northern Russia. The local trade was little varied during the past week and though prices were steady, inactivity prevailed. Business therefore is very quiet and hand to mouth purchases of needy buyers constituted the bulk of each day's sales. Maize continues low, old mixed American in perfect condition was quoted at 20 shillings 3 pence, 20 shilling 6 pence ex-granary, trade being quite demoralized by enormous shipments from Atlantic ports. Barley not quotably changed, but very slow, and oats with larger arrivals, lost nearly all recent advance. The sales of English wheat last week were 54,477 quarters at 40 shilling, 9 pence against 44,730 quarters at 52 shillings 4 pence, corresponding week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom week ending May 3d, 946,420 hundred weights of wheat and 194,690 hundred weights of flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
May 14, 1879. }

The markets to-day were again fairly active, the transactions in many articles being above the average. Prices remain low and with but few exceptions are declining.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

The large receipts of fruits and vegetables is causing a decline in prices, although the demand keeps up well. Butter very dull, while eggs are a little better. Old stock of potatoes are weak and the demand is declining. New potatoes are coming in freely and prices rule lower.

APPLES—Choice, $2 25@3 00; medium, $1 25@1 75; small and inferior, 75c@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—₩ gal 35@40c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 40@1 45; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 13@14c; medium, 9@11c; common, 4@7c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; new Ohio factory, 6¼@7c, jobbing; 6¼@6½c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 9@9½c.

COUNTRY LARD—₩ lb., 6@7c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, unpealed 4@4½c; peeled, do, 8@9c; choice sliced apples, 4½@5½c; do quarters, 3@3½c; common, 1½@2c; dried raspberries, 29@30c; dried blackberries, 7@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 8@10c; pitted cherries, 18@20c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh. 9@10c ₩ doz.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Green peas. $1 75@2 per bush; green beans, $2 50@2 75 ₩ box; onions, 20@25c ₩ dozen; Bermuda onions, $2 00 ₩ box; pineapples, $1 75@2 25 ₩ dozen; tomatoes, $1 25 ₩ box; strawberries, 20@30c ₩ quart; radishes, 15@30c ₩ dozen.

HOMINY—$2 85 ₩ bbl, $3 00 ₩ bbl jobbing.

HONEY—California, 10@12c; Domestic, 10@14c; Strained. 8@10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs, 75@80c; in kegs, 70@75c.

POTATOES—Peerless, from store, 85c@95c; peachblows, $1 10@1 15; early rose, from store, $1 00@$1 05; new Southern potatoes, $5 00@5 50 per bbl; new Bermuda do, $7 00@7 50.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 45@1 55 for Pennsylvania; $1 50@1 55 for western; Mammoth Clover seed $4 50@5 00; Flax seed $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Grain is more active and steady, with but few changes to note. Wheat is stronger, with prospects of higher prices. The demand of corn is limited and stocks fair. There is but a light supply of oats and not much inquiry. Flour fairly active.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 07@1 10; medium do, $1 04@1 06.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 42@43c; mixed, 40@41c; prime yellow shelled, 41@42c mixed 39@40c.

Oats—Prime white, 31@32c; mixed, 29@30c.

Barley—Spring, 65@75c: fall, 85@95c.

Rye—57@59c ₩ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extras, $5 25@5 50; choice amber and white wheat, $5 50@5 75; prime red winter, do., $5 25@5 50; fancy St. Louis, $ 6 00@7 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50; rye, $3 25@3 50.

CORNMEAL—50c ₩ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 65@4 75 ₩ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ₩ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $11 00@13 00 ₩ ton; prime timothy baled, $10 00@11 00; prairie, $8 00@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₩ ton, $13 00@14 00; middlings, brown, $13 00@14 00, middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₩ ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market is moderately active with but few changes in prices. The provision market is firmer, with every indication of an improvement.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 18c; choice Rio, 17c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 13c; ordinrry Rio, 11½c; Java in bulk, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 15@17c; Rio, in bulk, 11½@16c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A. 8⅜c; Prairie B, 7⅝c; extra white C, 7½c; refined yellows, 6½@7c; molasses do. 5⅜@6½c; New Orleans, 6¼@7c; cut loaf, 8⅝c; crushed, 8⅝c; powdered, 8⅜c; granulated, 8¼c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 40c; prime maple, flavored, 38c; choice sugar syrup 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses 40c; choice New Orleans molasses 40@42c, good do. 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80c; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; cassia 25@32c; nutmegs 85@$1 00; pepper 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7¼c; good do. 7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5¾c; do., assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6½@8c; cc a starch 7¼@8¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 12c; stearine 9c; mould 9c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 lbs and upwards, 7⅝c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 8¼c; do 14 lbs and under, 8½c; do extra. s c. shoulders, 5¼c; breakfast bacon, 7c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 11⅜c; do. do. knuckles and round 13⅜c; do., do., all flats, 10⅜c; bacon shoulders, 4⅜c; do. short rib sides, 5⅜c; do. clear rib sides, 6c; ham sausage, 7½c; mess pork per bbl, $10 50; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $10 50; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 6⅝c; do. do. in half bbls., 7¼c; do. refined in tierces, 7c; do. do. in half bbls, 7½c; do. do. in 20-lb pails 8c; do. in 3-lb pails, 8⅜c; do. in 5-lb pails, 8¼c; do. in 6-lb pails, 8¼c.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₩ lb, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, 5c; good do, red tipped, 4½c; extra carpet brush, 4¼@4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4½c; good do, 3⅜@4c; choice stalk, braid covers, 4@4½c; good covers and insiding, 3⅜@4c; common and inferior, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@3c.

CANNED GOODS — Green peas, 2 lb cans. ₩ box, 90c@$1 25; raspberries, do, $1 25; strawberries, do, 90c@$1 00; gooseberries, do, $1 00; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 90c; peaches, 3 lb cans ₩ doz, $2 15@2 35; tomatoes, do, 90c@$1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 00; half do, $3 00.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₩ lb 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₩ bbl, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 50; No 1 bay mackerel, $14 50; No. 2 large mackerel $11 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $5 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 50; lake herring, $2 25; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large; Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium 11c; $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake; $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₩ lb 11c; No. 1 herring ₩ box, 28c; scaled herr,ing, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

Hops—7@10c ₩ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 56c; No. 1 do 49c; No. 2 do, 45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yellow do, 52c; benzine, 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 60; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $1 80; mat raisins, $3 40 ₩ mat; Valentia raisins, 7½@7½c ₩ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12½c. Dates, 7½c ₩ lb. Currants, 4½@4½c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5⅝c. Almonds—Langoued, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₩ case, $8 50@9 00. Lemons—Messina, $3 00@3 50. Cocoanuts, $3 00@5 50 ₩ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₩ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1⅜c; woolen, ⅛c.

TALLOW—City, 6½@6⅜c; country, 5½@6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 45@52c; do mahogany, 48@50c; do dark 40@45c; Louisville mahogany, 48@50c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 55@60c; natural leaf, 50@60c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoking, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
May 14, 1879. }

Moderate activity prevailed in the oil market to-day, with but slight changes in prices.

CRUDE.

United, 76⅞c; shipment, 96⅞c.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 8⅜c; New York, 8¼@8⅜c; Pittsburgh. f. o. b., 8c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 90@93c; city, $1 00@1 03.

DISPATCHES.

[By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, May 14.—Market opened firm at 76⅞c bid for old.

OIL CITY, May 14.—Market quiet at 77¼c bid for strictly.

PARKERS, May 14.—Market closed firm at 77¼c bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—MAY 14.—Cotton steady at 12¼@12½c; futures firm. Flour less active; receipts, 15,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 35@3 90; common to good $3 90@4 00; good to choice $4 05@4 50; white wheat extra $4 55@5 25; extra Ohio $4 00@6 00; St. Louis $3 80@6 00; Minnesota patent process $6 00@8 00. Wheat irregular; receipts, 101,000 bushels; rejected spring 84@87c; No. 3 spring 95@97c; No. 2, $1 07½@1 08½; ungraded 94c@$1 04; ungraded winter red $1 12@1 18½; No. 2 do., $1 19@1 20; ungraded amber $1 15@1 17; No. 2 amber $1 17@1 18½; ungraded white $1 15@16½; No. 2, $1 13@1 13½c; No. 1 do., sales [illegible]0,000 bushels at $1 16@1 16¼. Rye firmer; western 62@62½c. Barley dull. Malt dull and nominal. Corn quiet; receipts, 111,[illegible] bushels; ungraded 44@44¾c; No. 3, 44[illegible]; steamer 44¾@45c; No. 2, 45@45¼c; No. 1, 45½c; No. 2 white 51c; round yellow 55c; low mixed 45½c. Oats nominally unchanged; receipts, 43,000 bushels; western mixed 34@35c; white western 36½@38c. Hay firm and unchanged. Coffee nominally unchanged. Hops steady. Sugar steady; refining, fair to good, 6¼@6 7-16c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice—demand fair and market firm; Carolina 6¼@7⅜c; Louisiana 6½@6⅝c. Petroleum steady; United 76¼@77⅛c; crude 7@7⅜c; refined 8⅝c. Tallow steady and in fair demand at 6¼@6 5-16. Rosin dull and unchanged. Turpentine dull at 29c. Eggs dull; western 11½@12c. Pork dull; old mess $9 09½; new $10 12½@10 25. Beef nominally unchanged. Cutmeats firm; long clear $4 90; short clear $5 12½. Lard weak; prime steam $6 45@6 56. Butter quiet; western 5@19c. Cheese quiet but firm; western 2@7c. Whisky firmer at $1 05@1 05½. Leather firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middle and heavy weights, 19@21c. Wool quiet but firm; domestic fleece 36@38c; pulled 17@34c; unwashed 9@25c. Metals—Manufactured copper quiet but steady; new sheating $22 00; Ingot Lake $16 00. Pig iron quiet and firm; Scotch $19 00@22 00; American $16 50@19 00; Russia sheeting $11 50@12 00. Nails—Cut $2 25; clinch $4 50.

Chicago—MAY 14.—Flour firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat excited and higher at the opening, closing heavy and panicky; No. 2 Chicago spring 98¾@98⅞c cash; 98⅞c May; $1 00¼ June; 99½c July; sales at 99⅞c @$1 01¼ June; 99½c @$1 00⅞ July; No. 3 do 83½c; rejected 72c. Corn dull, weak and lower at 35c cash; 35¼@35⅜c June; 36¼@36⅜ July; 37@37⅛c August. Oats dull and lower 27½c cash; 27¼c June; 27⅞c July. Rye quiet and firm at 51c. Barley dull and lower at 67c. Pork unsettled but generally higher at $9 65 cash; $9 65 bid June; $9 75 bid July; $9 85 bid August; sales at $9 67½@9 80 June. Lard generally unchanged but some sales rather higher; closed heavy at $6 20 cash; $6 20 bid June; $6 22½@6 25 July; $6 27½ bid August. Bulkmeats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 67,000 bushels; corn, 108,000 bushels; oats, 57,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 4,100 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 116,000 bushels; corn, 138,000 bushels; oats, 90,000 bushels; rye, 8,000 bushels; barley, 8,500 bushels.

Close—Wheat heavy and lower; 98⅛c June. Corn heavy; 35⅛@35⅛c June; 36⅛c July. Oats dull and lower; 27c asked June. Pork easier and declined 2½c. Lard dull and lower; $6 17½ asked June and $6 22½ asked July.

St. Louis—MAY 14.—Flour quiet higher grades have advanced; family $5 25@5 40; choice to fancy $5 50@6 00. Wheat unsettled; cash options higher but unsettled; No. 2 red fall $1 10¼ cash; $1 10¼ May; $1 09¼@1 10 closing at 1 04 July; $1 02½@1 02½ August; No. 3 do $1 07½@1 07½; No. 2 spring 92c. Corn active but lower; No. 2 mixed 34@33⅞c cash; 33⅜ May; 34½@34c June; 35⅝@35c July; 36⅝c August. Oats inactive and lower; No. 2, 29⅝@29⅜c. Rye dull; 48½c bid. Barley easier; prime to fancy spring 50@65c; Ohio fall 95c. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork higher at $10 05@10 10. Lard higher; $6 15 bid. Bulkmeats higher; few sellers at an advance; cribs at $4 65@4 70. Bacon higher; cribs $525; clear $5 40@5 45. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 18,000 bushels; corn, 66,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 60,000 bushels; corn, 9,000 bushels; oats, 17,000 bushels; rye, 13,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels.

Philadelphia—May 13.—Flour quiet; Minnesota extra family low $4 00; family $4 50; good $4 55@4 62½; choice $4 75; fancy $4 87½@5 00. Rye flour $2 75@2 87½. Wheat steady; ungraded $1 00@1 12; No. 2 western red $1 15¾. Rye, firmer; western 58@60c. Corn steady; rejected 38@40c; steamer 40@41c. Oats in good demand; western mixed 33@33½c; white 34@56c. Provisions quiet and steady; mess beef $12 00; mess pork $10 37½@10 62½; smoked hams 8@9c; pickled 8@8½c. Lard—Western 6¼@6½c. Butter firm and unchanged. Eggs firm; western 11@11½c. Cheese quiet. Petroleum steady; refined, 8⅜c; crude, 7⅜@7⅝c. Whisky—Western $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 barrels; wheat, 73,000 bushels; corn, 88,000 bushels; oats, 19,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels. Shipmens—Wheat, 125,000 bushels; corn, 90,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—MAY 14.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm at 12c. Flour—Family $4 80@5 75. Wheat—No. 2 red winter $1 09. Corn—37@38c cash; 38c seller June. Oats scarce and firm at 32@35c. Rye quiet but firm at 56@57c. Barley firm and unchanged. Pork quiet but firm at $10 00. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; current make $6 10. Bulkmeats stronger and higher; shoulders held at $3 60; short rib sold at $4 65 cash; $4 70 buyer May and seller June; $4 80@4 85 seller July; short clear held at $4 87½. Bacon in good demand; shoulders $4 12½@4 50; short rib $5 25; bacon sugar cured $5 37½@5 50. Whisky at $1 01. Butter steady and unchanged. Linseed oil quiet but steady at 62c.

Milwaukee—MAY 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; opened at a decline of ½c, and closed unsettled and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 03; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 00; No. 2 do. 96½c; June 98c; July 98c; No. 3 do 82½c; No. 4, 75½@79c; rejected 69½c. Corn easier; No. 2 35½c. Oats easier; No. 2, 27½c. Rye No. 1, 51c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 60c. Provisions quiet but higher; Mess pork quiet at $9 75 cash. Lard—prime steam $6 25. Live hogs firmer at $3 35@3 60. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 3¼c. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 68,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 142,000 bushels.

Toledo—MAY 14.—Wheat weak and lower; extra white Michigan $1 09 asked; amber Michigan spot $1 09½; No. 2 red winter spot held at $1 11½; June held at $1 09⅜, $1 09 bid; July held at $1 04⅞, $1 04 bid; August $1 00¼; western amber $1 15. Corn inactive; high mixed 38¼c; No. 2 spot and May 38c; June 37⅜c; July held at 38c, 37⅜c bid, rejected 37⅜. Oats dull; No. 2, 32c.

Boston—MAY 14.—Flour steady and in good demand for winter wheat; prices unchanged. Corn in good demand; mixed and yellow 46½@48c; extra yellow 48@48½c; steamer 46@46½c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white 39@42c; No. 2 white 37½@38½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 36@37½c. Rye 62@65c. Receipts—Flour, 3,900 barrels; corn, 37,000 bushels; wheat, 3,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 830 barrels; corn, 26,000 bushels.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Cotton goods continue very firm and agents are making large deliveries on back orders but new business is light. Prints quiet and ginghams moving slowly. Printed lawns are in good request and leading makes were closely sold up. Dress goods in moderate demand. Heavy fancy cassimeres and cheviots fairly active. Foreign goods quiet.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Live Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST. }
WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1879. }

CATTLE.

There has prevailed a pretty good feeling in the cattle market since our last report. The receipts have been in moderate demand fair and market firm. The ruling quotations to-day were as follows: Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., $5 25@5 50; good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., $4 75@5 00; fair, 900 to 1,000 lbs., $4 25@4 60; stockers as to quality, $3 50@4 25; bulls, cows and stags $3 00@4 25.

SHEEP.

Early in the week the receipts were heavy, and consequently a decline of 10 to 15 cents in prices took place. To-day the receipts were light, and a better feeling prevailed, We quote: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $4 40@4 60; good, 90 to 100 lbs, $3 90@4 25; common, 70 to 80 lbs, $3 50@3 80; spring lambs, $5 75@6 50.

HOGS.

The market for hogs continues quiet, but few offering, and but few wanted. There has been very little change in prices for some days past. Yorkers sold to-day at $3 40@3 60, and Philadelphia hogs at $3 75@3 90.

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
MONDAY, May, 12, 1879. }

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle was light to-day, Chicago cattle of which the supply largely consisted were higher and the market was firmer, and in some instances an advance was obtained. Market was moderately active. There has been a reduction in freights during the past few days from Chicago of 12½c per cwt or $25 00 per car, so that sellers, even admitting they obtained no advance, had a margin for profit. Sales were made at 5½@6c per cwt. for fair to prime butcher cattle; 4½@5c for common to medium, and 3@4½c for fat cows and bulls, according to quality. Veals continue dull. Fresh cows and springers, $25 00 to $40 00 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a fair supply of sheep and lambs on sale. Sales were not readily made but the best stock was disposed of at full prices. Clipped sheep sold at 3@4½c per lb, and wooled at 4½@5⅜c. Lambs ran from $1 25 up to $3 75 per head—some sold by the lb at 6@7½c, according to quality. Clipped sheep are selling quicker and at better prices relatively than wooled.

HOGS.

The weather being warm very little business is doing in the market for hogs. Sales were made at 3¼@4c gross in a retail way.

Chicago—MAY 14.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 19,000 head; shipments 6,000 head; market firm and 5@10c higher; packing $3 40@3 55; light $3 40@3 65; choice heavy $3 60@3 65; closed easier; all sold.

Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments 4,000 head; Colorados and Nebraska cornfed $4 50@4 75; market moderately active and 10c lower; export $4 95@5 25; good to choice shipping steers $4 70@4 90; medium to good $4 30@4 50; common $4 00@4 50; stockers and feeders steady at $3 00@4 00; cows $2 20@4 50; bulls $2 40@4 00.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments 240; $3 00@4 90.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME, in the city of New York, is an institution for the care of the aged and feeble under the Good Sisters and for the cure of those under their care. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia, by advice of their medical adviser, Dr. Kerrigan, directs its uses in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, swollen joints of the hands or feet; for it always cures.
Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.
DR. GILES,
120 West Broadway, N. Y.
Trial size 25 cents. Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street.

THE TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL. Thousands who have used and been cured are living witnesses to the truth of our statement, that **SELLERS' LIVER PILLS** WILL CURE the worst cases of Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Headache arising therefrom, Costiveness, Constipation, Dizziness and all disorders resulting from a diseased liver. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Proprietors,
ap19:eow W Pittsburgh, Pa.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA!

Nothing short of unmistakable benefits conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. it tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.
For sale by all dealers. ap3:1w&W-2

WOOL MARKETS.

Philadelphia—MAY 13.—Wool firm and very scarce; Ohio, Pennsyvania and West Virginia XX and above, 34@35c; X, 33@35c; medium, 36@38c; coarse, 27@30c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 33c; medium, 36@37c; coarse, 27@29c; combing, washed, 32@40c; unwashed, 24@28c; Canada combing, 35@37c; fine unwashed, 21@23c, coarse and medium unwashed, 22@28c; tub washed 28@37c.

Boston—MAY 14.—Wool quiet but firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania fleeces 33@37c; Michigan 32@33c; combing and delaine 33@34c.

RUPTURE.
I will apply a good strong Truss for Two DOLLARS.
DR. KEYSER, 240 Penn Avenue.
Opposite Christ's Church.
no18:eod&W

DIED.

BEAUMONT—At 2:45 A. M., Wednesday, May 14, 1879, at her residence, No. 174 First avenue, MRS. MARY J. BEAUMONT, wife of Henry W. Beaumont, in the sixty-third year of her age.

HECKMAN—On Thursday, May 8, 1879, JOHN H. HECKMAN, aged twenty-nine years, one month and ten days.

BROWN—On Thursday morning, May 8, 1879, at 7:15 o'clock, MARGARET J. GORMLY, wife of W. H. Brown, in the thirty-sixth year of her age.

HECKMAN—On Thursday, May 8, 1879, JOHN H. HECKMAN, aged twenty-nine years one month and ten days.

MEARS—On Friday, May 9, 1879, at 12:30 P. M., MRS. MARTHA MEARS, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

KEIFER—On Sunday, May 11, 1879, at 5 P. M., NICHOLAS KEIFER, aged forty-six years.

OWENS—On Sunday afternoon, May 11, 1879 at the residence of his parents, No 21 Western avenue, Allegheny City, JOHN OWENS, son of Ann and the late Edward D. Owens, in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

McCLUNE—On Sabbath afternoon, May 11, 1879, JAMES McCLUNE, aged thirty-four years.

Fleming Bros of PITTSBURGH, PA., are the sole proprietors of the genuine
DR. C. McLANE'S
Liver Pills & Vermifuge.
Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

OLD TEA HOUSE
TEAS,
A SPECIALTY.
FANCY and STAPLE GROCERIE
NEW CROP TEAS,
FRESH ROASTED COFFEES,
SUGARS, SYRUPS and MOLASS
WINTER WHEAT FLOUR,
CINCINNATI HAMS,
TOILET and LAUNDRY SOA
FISH, CHEESE, CRACKERS, DRIED FRUIT
CANNED FRUITS and VEGETABLES,
OAT MEAL, CRACKED WHEAT,
Send for May Price List, giving prices on a
J. R. JENKINS, 28 FIFTH AVENU
eod Pittsburgh,

Dr. Quincy A. Scot
SURGEON DENTIST,
HAS REMOVED TO SIX FINE OFFICES A
39 FIFTH AVENU
Half way between Market and Wood Stree
Office hours from 7:30 A.M. to 9 P.M. (se9:d

PROPOSALS FOR
BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTU

Sealed proposals will be received unti o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, May 22d, 18 at the office of the County Controller, for superstructure of a highway bridge over Tu Creek, at Morris' Old Factory, one mile ab Stewart's Station, Pennsylvania R. R.

SUPERSTRUCTURE.

Wrought iron pin connection truss bridge, feet span between end pin centres, 2 trusses 8 feet 6 inches high, between chord pin cent and divided into 8 panels, live load 1, pounds per lineal foot, dead load 700 pou per lineal foot, width between trusses 17 factor of safety 5. Gordon's formula for c pression, ultimate tensile strength 50,000 All lumber must be white oak.

Bids must be addressed to the Commissio of Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties, must be deposited in the office of the Contr of Allegheny County before the expiration of time specified in this advertisement.

The right is reserved to reject any or all b Specifications can be had by applying to
J. H. RENO,
County Engine

PROPOSALS FOR
BRIGGE MASONRY

Sealed proposals will be received unt o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, May 22d, 1 at the office of the Country Controller, for construction of the Masonry of one abutmen a highway bridge over Turtle Creek, at Mo Old Factory.

Amount of Masonry, about 150 cubic ya It must be first quality. Price per cubic bid must include excavation of foundation. must be by the cubic yard of 27 cubic feet.

The Commissioners reserve the right to r any or all bids.

For further information apply to
J. H. RENO,
County Engine

RUPTURE
Skilifully Treated for a Radical Cure with most approved mechanical appliances at M GUIRE'S NEW TRUSS ROOMS, No. Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. A larg sortment of Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Pile Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Knee C Anklets, Belts, Suspensories, Etc., constantl stock at the lowest prices. Private apartm for ladies, with an experienced lady in att ance. Examination free. Send for instructi rules for measurement, prices, &c.
my7:eod&Wtf

CARPETS.
MAY 10th.---Carpets have this week been advanced by the ma ufacturers of several grades of goods, and the certainty of st greater advances seems to be indicated by the sudden and univ sal scarcity of goods in first hands. We will still sell at the sa prices as before the advance, the largest stock ever exhibited this city of
Wiltons, Axminsters, Body and Tapestry Brusse
INGRAINS, OIL CLOTHS.
O. M'Clintock & Co
33 FIFTH AVENUE.